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GEN. HARRISON

—AT—

DANVILLE.

THE ISSUES OF 1886

STILL UNSETTLED.

Text of the Speech delivered before the Lincoln Club.

INDIANAPOLIS:
WM. B. BURFORD, PRINTER, BINDER AND STATIONER.
1888.

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#2

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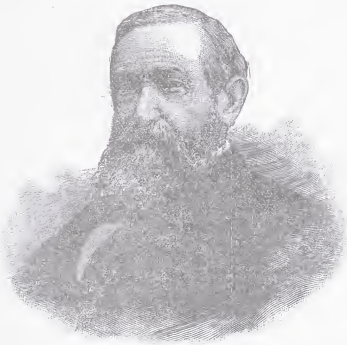
RECEPTION SPEECHES

— BY —



GEN. BENJ. HARRISON,

(Republican Nominee for President.)

— TO —

COMMITTEES AND DELEGATIONS FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED BY THE
Indiana Republican State Central Committee.

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X-E 700
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GEN. HARRISON AND LABOR. #5

What He Has Said and Done in the Interest of Workingmen.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS SPEECHES

IN

Congress and Other Places.

PUBLISHED BY
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF INDIANA.

X-E700
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PUBLISHED BY
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF INDIANA.

X-E 705
.R4

#7

SPEECH

OF

General JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,

Delivered on May 4, 1892, at Hartford, Conn.

BEFORE THE

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Pray accept my most grateful acknowledgments for the honor you confer by calling me to this chair. Several years have passed since I attended a state convention of the Republican party of Connecticut. It is a very great pleasure to meet you; to again take the hands of the stanuch and sturdy veterans who have for thirty-six years seen in this party the salvation and glory of the Republic, and to greet the younger generation of generous and hopeful men who have come in as joint heirs of the party's noble traditions, to be its brave soldiers in winter and summer, sunshine and storm, in victory and defeat.

This is the opening hour of what bids fair to be a hotly-contested campaign, involving principles of the highest importance and probably the control of the National Government for many years. The republican party comes to the crisis with its usual abundant pride in a noble past and its high purposes for the future. During the last 30 years our party has underlaid the very foundations of our government, perfected the constitution, destroyed secession, destroyed slavery, established universal suffrage and equal civil rights, given free the public lands to the actual settler, drawn from foreign nations acknowledgments of the full American citizenship of our adopted fellow-citizens, reduced by two thousand millions the great national debt, established a national currency, applied to the Indian the treatment due from a Christian democracy, bestowed unprecedented relief upon the disabled soldier and his widow and his orphan, and put into vigorous practice the legitimate doctrines of protection, building up a national self-dependence with astonishing success; in short, in every imaginable field of governmental activity erecting monuments of wise legislation.

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#8

General Harrison has been True to the Republican Platform on which he was Elected.

Like Washington, he is a careful, cautious, safe, good Christian President. He may not suit gamblers, traitors and wild schemers, but he is true to the country and the interests of the people.

The McKinley Tariff Bill was a sad mistake. Its enemies, by craft, drove the Repulicans into that trap and then filled the minds of the people with incurable, false prejudices against it, securing an overwhelming defeat for the Republican party at the election in 1890.

The free list of the McKinley Tariff Bill satisfies no party and it benefits foreign nations only. Sending millions of our gold to foreign nations for their pauper labor productions, when we can produce any and everything we need, keeping our money at home. Even under an overwhelming harvest and the unlimited foreign demand, at the highest prices, very little of our gold is coming back. Had our harvest been short, the McKinley reciprocity free trade tariff, would have bankrupted the United States. Our true financial policy is the development of our home resources and support of our home manufacturies East, North, West and South. That would, under the old high protective war tariff, make these United States the richest nation on earth.

The true policy of the whole United States is to repeal the McKinley Tariff Bill and reestablish the old high protective war tariff, in toto, without delay. Then let the Southern States, with their water powers and inexhaustible coal for steam power, with raw material in the largest abundance right on the ground, offer every inducement and employ every agency everywhere in their increasing control to fill the Southern States with manufacturing cash capital, selling their surplus raw material for almost any high price they might see fit to ask, in gold, and they would very soon become the richest instead of the poorest part of this earth, keeping all their money at home, beggared now by their almost inexhaustible raw material sold in foreign markets at the lowest price and paid for directly or indirectly in cheap pauper labor and cheapest pauper living fabrics and productions on free trade reciprocity principles for a hundred years, growing poorer all the time in cash, while foreign manfacturers grow rich, securing all the money of American cotton

X-E710
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(104) #9

HARRISON.

THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN CLEARLY SET FORTH

BY

EX-PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON

AT THE GREAT REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING AT NEW YORK, AUGUST 27, 1896.

X-E710
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#10

HARRISON.

THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN CLEARLY SET FORTH BY EX-PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON

AT THE GREAT REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING AT NEW YORK, AUGUST 27, 1896.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am on the Republican retired list, not by reason of any age limit nor by the decree of any convention, but voluntarily that the younger men might have a chance, and that I might have rest. [Laughter.] But I am neither a soured nor a bedridden citizen. My interest in my country did not cease when my last salary check was cashed. [Laughter and applause.] I hoped to add to relief from official duties retirement from the arena of political debate. But the gentlemen having in charge this campaign seemed to think that I might in some way advance the interest of those principles which are not less dear to me than they are to you, by making in this great city a public address. [Applause.] I thought they greatly magnified the importance of anything that I could say, but I could not quite content myself to subordinate what others thought to be a public duty to my private convenience. [Applause.] I s here to-night not to make a "keyr speech, but only to express my views, for which no one else will neasnre responsible [applause], peech has not been submitted to ment of any one until now. [App .]

I shall speak, my fellow ci zens, as a Republican [cries of "Good!"], but with perfect respect for those who hold differing opinions. Indeed, I have never had so much respect for Democrats as I have now [applause]; or, perhaps, I should say I have never had so much respect for s many Democrats as I have now. [A plause.] That party has once more no- hibited its capacity to be ruptured, Ap- party that cannot be split is a p hat menace. When the leaders of a re- utions

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Pamphlet
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PAMPHLET N.

A SILVER SENATOR TO SILVER MEN.

Hon. E. O. Wolcott of Colorado advises the Friends of Silver to support McKinley.

THE FALSE DOCTRINES OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND POPULIST PLATFORMS MORE THAN OFFSET THEIR SPECIOUS PROMISES AS TO SILVER.

The letter below, to the silver men of the country, was written by Hon. E. O. Wolcott, United States Senator from Colorado, after the Republicans, Democrats, Populists and Silver party had held their conventions, adopted their platforms and made their nominations. Senator Wolcott is a thorough bimetallist. No one who has noted his course in the Senate during the past decade can doubt that he is earnestly a friend of silver and desires its fullest use as a money metal. No one who reads the following letter from him on this subject can doubt his continued loyalty to the cause of silver or the wisdom of his course in co-operating with the Republican party in its behalf and in advising the true friends of silver the country over to do so.

The letter, written July 31st, 1896, is as follows:

DENVER, COL., July 31st, 1896.

The recent extraordinary political manifestations and sweeping changes of party affiliations seem to render it fitting and desirable that I should publicly state my position in relation to the approaching presidential election. The people are entitled to know at such a juncture as the views of their representatives at Washington.

Among the greatest privileges we enjoy under republican institutions are freedom of conscience and freedom of speech and if I should hesitate on this, or on any other proper occasion, to declare my belief and my convictions on any public question I should despise myself even more than I despise those incendi-

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DOES THIS HURT FARMERS?

#12

Kingsland & Douglas, suc[illegible] of Kingsland, Furguson & Co., Simmons Hardware Co., and Wansur & Tibbets Implement Co., all of St. Louis, certify that a 1-horse steel plow, wooden beam, cost 19.1 bushels of corn or 6.4 bushels of wheat in 1873, and 8.5 bushels of corn or 3.8 bushels of wheat in 1889.

A potato digger cost 58.8 bushels of corn or 19.6 bushels of wheat in 1873, and 23.4 bushels of corn or 10.2 bushels of wheat in 1889.

(No. 3.) OVER

X-E710
.R4

"THE CRIME OF '73."

The following explanations why the silver dollar should no longer be coined were made in the House of Representatives April 9, 1872:

"It has become impossible to retain an American dollar in this country except in collections of curiosities."—JUDGE KELLEY.

The silver dollar "has long since ceased to be a coin of circulation. . . . The gold dollar should be declared the money unit."—MR. HOOPER.

The principal change proposed by the bill was in "more clearly specifying the gold dollar as the unit of value. . . . The time has come in this country when the gold dollar should be distinctly declared to be the coin representative of the money unit."—MR. STOUGHTON.

(No. 4.) OVER

X-E710
R4

ANDREW JACKSON *vs.* W. J. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan says a cheaper dollar would be better for the working classes, but Andrew Jackson said in his last message: "Engaged from day to day in their useful toils, they do not perceive that although their wages are nominally the same, or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced in fact by the rapid increase of a spurious currency, which, as it appears to make money abound, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing. . . . It is not until the prices of the necessaries of life become so dear that the laboring classes cannot supply their wants out of their wages, that their wages rise."

(No. 5.) OVER

GIFT
GOUVERNEUR HOES
12-1958

X-E710
R4

ARE YOU GETTING WAGES?

On August 8th, the Shelbyville County, Ind., Teachers' Institute, knowing that if they were paid in silver it would reduce their incomes, unanimously adopted this resolution:

"Resolved, that it shall be stipulated in all contracts made between the trustees and the teachers, that the teachers' wages shall be paid in gold or its equivalent."

(No. 6.)

GIFT
GOUVERNEUR HOES
APR 1 1958

X-E710
.R4

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

was written by the man who said "Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether; to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and to take an average from them." But W. J. Bryan says it is disgraceful to talk about adjusting our currency to the currencies of the world.

(No. 7.) OVER

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS
APR 12 1928

X-E710
.R4

ARE YOUR WIFE AND CHILDREN PROTECTED

by Insurance? More than ten million people have policies. Twenty-five million people are trusting to those policies to care for them when husbands and fathers are dead. In 1895 the companies paid policy-holders and their families $165,103,610, equivalent to gold. If they could have paid in silver dollars, they would have paid but little more than half of that.

OVER

(No. 8.)

X-E110
.R4

#10

OUR FATHERS AND THE SILVER DOLLAR.

"The President [Thomas Jefferson] directs that all the silver to be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest pieces shall not exceed half a dollar."—JAMES MADISON.

No silver dollars coined from 1805 to 1835.

"It is sufficient to know, by unhappy experience, that its [the ratio of 15 to 1] tendency is to rid us of a gold currency and leave us nothing but silver."—Rep. of House Currency Committee, Feb. 2, 1821.

No. 9.)

OVER

MEXICAN "PROSPERITY."

I. D. Cornish, Mayor of the city of El Paso, Texas, writes to Congressman Lanham, that he has made careful and diligent inquiry into the wholesale price of some common articles of merchandise in the city of El Paso, Texas, and the city of Juarez, Mexico, across the river. The following is the result of his inquiry, as reported by him, follows the articles in the two cities are as follows.—Those on this side of the river being reckoned in United States money, and those on the other side in Mexican money.

Breakfast bacon, per lb.	12½	Corn chips, doz.	$ 10
Hams, per lb.	20 @ 14	Lard, per lb.	10
Ribbs, per gross	60	Cigarettes, Old Glory	50
Sausage, per lb.	15	Cigarettes, Cuba	50
Vinegar, in bulk	60	Soap, per lb.	25
Baking soda, per lb.	10	Tea, per lb.	50 to 1 00
Salt, per lb.	10	Coffee, per lb.	50
Macaroni, per lb.	10	Sugar, per lb.	10
Rice, per lb.	10	Tobacco, per lb.	50
Beans, per lb.	10	Rice, per lb.	10
Onions, per lb.	10	Condensed milk	15
Potatoes, per lb.	10	Canned fruit	20
Coffee, per lb.	20	Canned fish	20
Bread, per loaf	15	Canned meat, per can	25
Bacon, per lb.	11	Eggs, per doz.	30
Beef, per lb.	15	Cheese, per lb.	30

The Mexican prices are the prices which prevail in the free zone, on which there is a small duty. Of course, in the interior they would be much higher. I also find and do hereby certify that Mexican labor is 50 cents in the Mexican silver. The highest price for the very best and most skilled labor is $2.00 per day in the same kind of money. In the interior of Mexico, in the country and mines, labor can be had from 30 to 50 per cent. lower than that given above.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 7th day of August, A. D. 1896.

R. F. CAMPBELL,
Mayor of El Paso, Tex.

(No. 10.)

OVER.

GIFT
GOUVERNEUR HOES
APR 12 1938

X-E110

ARE YOU A PENSIONER?

Your pension would buy only half as much of the necessaries and comforts of life if paid you in cheap dollars as it buys you now. If you think your pension is too large, vote for silver and have it reduced.

(No. 11.) OVER

GIFT
GOVERNOR HOES

X-E710
.R4

HAVE YOU A BOOK IN A SAVINGS BANK?

In 1895 4,875,519 persons had deposits of $1,844,357,798 in savings banks, all as good as gold. The substitution of the silver dollar would transfer nearly half of this from the depositors to the men who have borrowed the funds of savings banks and would repay silver dollars.

(No. 12.) OVER

X-E 710
.R4

DOES YOUR SALARY GO TOO FAR?

The Detroit *Tribune*, a free silver paper, says: "It is true that under an era of higher prices fixed salaries will not go so far as now; but now they go too far, and their purchasing power ought to be reduced. These salaries were mostly established before the hard times set in, and now represent vastly more than was intended when the salaries were created."

Don't you suppose wages will be affected just like salaries? Do you believe "their purchasing power ought to be reduced?"

(No 13.) OVER

GIFT
GOUVERNEUR HOES
MAY 12. 1938

X-E 710
.R4

IF 30 POUNDS OF WHEAT MADE A BUSHEL,

would you have any more wheat, or could you buy any more food, clothes or implements with the proceeds of your crop than you do now?

If 50 cents were a dollar, would your crops bring you any more of the things that you need than you get now?

OVER

(No. 14.)

X-E710
R4

WHO ARE THE SHYLOCKS?

THERE ARE 10,000,000 OF THEM WITH CREDITS IN SAVINGS BANKS, LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, Etc.

One of the many delusions back of the free coinage sophistry is that there are a few wealthy creditors and millions of poor debtors in this country. Every one who has a deposit in a savings or other bank, every holder of a life insurance policy, every pensioner, every member of a building and loan association, every member of aid and benefit associations, every owner of a government bond, every one whose salary or wages are paid only after services or labor is performed—these are some of the creditor classes. These are the Shylocks who have a mortgage on this country, and who are to be done out of half of their savings by the slick 16-to-1 scheme. In truth these Shylocks not only own the country, but they have votes enough to compel the "poor" debtors to pay in honest money. Let us enumerate some of them, and see how much they would lose under free coinage of 50-cent dollars:

	No. of depositors or shareholders.	Amount of deposits.	Loss under free coinage.
Savings banks	4,875,519	$1,810,597,023	$905,298,511
National banks	1,900,000	1,701,653,521	850,826,761
State banks	1,230,000	712,410,423	356,205,211
Private banks		81,824,932	40,912,466
Loan & T. Co's		546,632,657	273,316,329
B. & L. Ass'ns	1,745,525	450,667,594	225,333,797
Totals	10,141,044	$5,303,806,150	$2,651,903,075

X-E710
R4

WHAT GOVERNMENT CAN DO.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN A NUTSHELL.

Did you ever stop to think what would be the result if the Government should by legislation determine that ordinary building bricks 2x4x8 inches in size should be legal tender in any amount for "one dollar" each, and should arrange to have them so stamped in any quantity free of cost to the persons presenting them?

Under such circumstances the price of building brick would at once advance to $1,000 a thousand; for if they could be "coined" without cost, the bricks "uncoined" would be worth just as much as the "coined" bricks"—"one dollar" each. But did it ever occur to you that it would not be an *advance* in the value of the *bricks*, but a *decrease* in the value of the *dollars* which would thus establish a new "parity between money and property?" that under such a system "one thousand dollars" would be worth only 1,000 bricks? that that 1,000 bricks would exchange for no more commodities or labor than it does to-day?

X-E710
.R4

SIXTEEN APPLES TO ONE PEACH.

A boy at Coyville, Kansas, who evidently reads the *Globe*, writes a very pretty letter to the editor and asks the meaning of 16 to 1 as at present talked about.

There was once a farmer who owned a big apple orchard. Across the road was a farmer who owned a little peach orchard. Apples were very easily raised in that country, but insects bothered the peaches, and as a result peaches were worth more than apples. Indeed, 1 peach was worth 32 apples, because of the increased expense and care necessary in raising them as compared with apples.

This did not please the owner of the apple orchard, who asked that the government declare that 16 apples should be worth 1 peach. He said that there was a time when 16 apples were worth 1 peach, but as soon as the people began raising apples the price steadily declined, until now 32 apples were necessary to buy 1 peach.

He contended that if the 16 to 1 law should be adopted there would be such an increased demand for apples that their value would increase and that immediately the actual parity between apples and peaches would be 16 to 1 instead of 32 to 1. Such a law, the farmer further contended, would prove a good thing in another respect—it would encourage the apple industry and make apples very plentiful, but at the same time double their value.

A farmer adjoining the apple raiser, but who raised only corn, and whose land would not produce apples, joined with the apple man in demanding 16 to 1 law, which the peach raiser could not understand, and we confess that we do not, for the proposed 16 to 1 law did not demand that corn be benefited by law.

If the Coyville young man will read silver instead of apples, and gold instead of peaches, he will know all we know about the 16 to 1 doctrine and all we have been able to find out.—*Atchison Globe.*

(No. 18.)

OVER.

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The Silverite Catechism

IN WHICH FREE COINAGE THEORIES ARE PLAINLY STATED.

What is money? Something made out of nothing by government.

Is there any limit to the amount of money which government can make? Only the capacity of the printing presses of the country.

What kind of money is the best? That which has the least value.

What does "cheap money" mean? Money that will buy a very little wealth.

Why are some people poor? Because the money they get in exchange for their products or their labor will buy a large amount of goods.

How can the poor all be made rich? By stamping 50 cents' worth of silver "one dollar" and thus decreasing the purchasing power of money.

What is a capitalist? A wicked sinner who has worked hard and saved up a little property.

What is a patriot? A man who covets his neighbor's property and wants to get hold of it by law.

What does "repudiation" mean? It is a simple scheme for readjusting the inequalities between the men who worked and the men who have not.

What is the golden rule of the silverites? Do others as they would not do you.

What are we to understand by "honesty" and "good faith between men?" That creditors are to be cheated out of one-half of their property whenever the debtors control congress.

Why not benefit debtors still more by repudiating all the claims of creditors? That will come later. The public must be educated into silverism by degrees.

(No. 17.)

OVER

X-E710
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REPUDIATION AND DISHONOR.

BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

During the fiat money and unlimited paper currency excitement of 1877 Mr. Beecher delivered a famous sermon on Thanksgiving Day of that year on the perils of the day. In it he used this language:

"Whenever in any nation there is such an attempt to tamper with standards that the moral sense of man is bewildered and liberty is given to unprincipled men at large to cheat, to be unfaithful to obligations, to refuse the payment of honest debts—whenever that takes place, it is all the worse if done with the permission of the law! I hate the devil riding on a law worse than I do the devil riding without a law under him. Whenever tampers with established standards tampers with the very marrow and vitality of public faith. * * * The danger into which we are running is hidden under the mystery of finance and the currency. All money is but a representative of property. As now, by facility of intercourse, all the world is one open market, the need of one and the same standard of money, uniform, universal and unalterable, becomes imperious! Gold is the world's standard. Gold is the universal measure of value. Other kinds of money there are—silver, copper, paper—but they all must conform to gold and be measured by it, and be interchangeable with it, in fixed and definite proportions. Gold is king in commerce. All other money must represent gold. No vote of Legislature can change the nature of commerce, the nature of property, the nature of its repre-

X-E710
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CHEAPER MONEY.

Will it Help or Hurt Wage-Earners?

STUDY THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAM AND BE CONVINCED:

Between 1860 and 1865, owing to the introduction of greenbacks (the cheap money of that period), prices rose very rapidly. The way the line of prices (——) goes up in the drawing shows how prices went up. At the same time wages (shown by the dash line - - - - -) also rose, but not so rapidly as prices. **The consequence was that real wages—what the wage-earners were able to purchase with their earnings—went down as shown by the line ————.**

But as soon as prices began to fall, the wage-earners' condition began steadily to improve, and the line ———— (showing what wage-earners were able to get with their earnings) steadily rises in the drawing since 1865, show-

X-E 716
R4

RAILROAD WAGES IN 1873 AND 1896.

BY ONE WHO OUGHT TO KNOW—CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

The difference between the conditions of to-day and of 1873, which Mr. Bryan says are so disastrous to the toiling masses, can be expressed in a few figures. The wage earner who received $2 a day in 1873 was receiving in 1892 $3 a day, and the dollar in 1892 would purchase almost as much of the necessaries of life as $2 would in 1873. A sharp illustration of what has happened since 1873 can be found in the experience of the railroads. I cite the New York Central because it is our State road, traversing the commonwealth from one end to the other, and its conditions are more familiar to us than any other. In 1896—and the same conditions are true since 1890—we are receiving for the carriage of the products of the farm only one-half the rates we received in 1873. This enormous contribution comes from capital to the consumer and from capital to the producer. We are enabled to live at all only because the progress of invention permits us to do the work cheaper than we did in 1873, but not cheaper in proportion to this tremendous reduction in the price we receive for the carriage of freight. While, however, the returns to capital by this reduction have been cut from eight to four per cent., the results to labor of the conditions under the iniquitous gold standard since 1873 have been directly the reverse. In 1873 the locomotive passenger engineer on the New York Central received $80 per month, and now his average earning is $150 per month; the freight engineer then received $60 per month, and now he averages $100; then the firemen received $40 per month, and now $75 in the passenger service and $60 in the freight service; then trainmen and brakemen received from $30 to $35, and now they receive from $45 to $50; the trackmen, who constitute the great body of labor, received 87½ cents a day in 1873, and now they get $1.35.

GIFT
GOUVERNEUR HOES
APR. 12. 1938

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RAILROAD WAGES IN 1873 AND 1896.

BY ONE WHO OUGHT TO KNOW—CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

The difference between the conditions of to-day and of 1873, which Mr. Bryan says are so disastrous to the toiling masses, can be expressed in a few figures. The wage earner who received $2 a day in 1873 was receiving in 1892 $3 a day, and the dollar in 1892 would purchase almost as much of the necessaries of life as $2 would in 1873. A sharp illustration of what has happened since 1873 can be found in the experience of the railroads. I cite the New York Central because it is our State road, traversing the commonwealth from one end to the other, and its conditions are more familiar to us than any other. In 1896—and the same conditions are true since 1890—we are receiving for the carriage of the products of the farm only one-half the rates we received in 1873. This enormous contribution comes from capital to the consumer and from capital to the producer. We are enabled to live at all only because the progress of invention permits us to do the work cheaper than we did in 1873, but not cheaper in proportion to this tremendous reduction in the price we receive for the carriage of freight. While, however, the returns to capital by this reduction have been cut from eight to four per cent., the results to labor of the conditions under the iniquitous gold standard since 1873 have been directly the reverse. In 1873 the locomotive passenger engineer on the New York Central received $80 per month, and now his average earning is $150 per month; the freight engineer then received $60 per month, and now he averages $100; then the firemen received $40 per month, and now $75 in the passenger service and $60 in the freight service; then trainmen and brakemen received from $30 to $35, and now they receive from $45 to $50; the trackmen, who constitute the great body of labor, received 87½ cents a day in 1873, and now they get $1.35.

GIFT
GOUVERNEUR HOES
APR. 12. 1938

X-E 710
R4

THE GOVERNMENT STAMP.

Brudder Johnsing Describes an Occurrence at Coin's Financial School.

"I been wantin' to ax you, Brudder Johnsing, whedder you's read de new work entitled 'Coin's Financial School,' an' what yo' done think about it."

"Has I read it, Brudder Simpsing? Doan yo' ree'lect dat I 'tended de school myself 'long wid Jay Gole, ole man Vanderbilt, an' de whole passed of dem big bugs dat has some finances ob der own to financier wid?"

"Yo' doan say? Well, den, I want to ax yo' ef dat little kid did get away wid all dem big bankahs an' pollytishaners in de argyment like de book say?"

"Indeed he did, sah, jes' as suah as dey war dar, an' his ansahs please de angence moutley. Say, yo' ree'lee' dat Walsh, I believe it war, axt him dis heah question: 'How kin de Govahment, by a simple ac' ob Congress, raise de price ob any article?' Den yo' ree'lee' dat Coin say 'You wasn't heah yestedy?' an' when Walsh says he wasn't, Coin say 'Spose dis Govahment 'nounce it am gwine to purchase a hundred thousan' mules for de hoss marines, kaint ev'ybody see dat de price ob mules is gwine to boun' up, an' not only de mules de Govahment buy, but de hosses an' mules to teck dar places, an' dat am jes' de way de ac' ob Congress am gwine to rise up de price ob silvah.' Well, jes' as all de scholahs who had dar parts larnt war a swallowin' down, 'cordin' to de rule ob de school, de good-fer-nuffin' niggah what kep' de doah bus'

(No. 25.) OVER

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.R4

WHY DOES NOT MR. BRYAN ANSWER?

Mr. Bryan tells the farmers that free coinage of silver will give them cheap dollars with which to pay their debts.

Mr. Bryan tells city workingmen that free coinage of silver will raise the metal to $1.29 per ounce, bringing the silver dollar to par with the gold dollar, thus giving city workingmen another dollar as good as the present one with which to buy the farmers' products.

That is to say, to the farmer the Bryan silver dollar is to be a cheap dollar to pay debts with. To city labor the Bryan dollar is to be a dollar of high purchasing power to buy with.

Free coinage of silver cannot produce these two dollars. It can produce only one of the two. Why do not would-be supporters of Mr. Bryan ask him which dollar he really means? Both the farmer, who wants to pay debts, and the workingman, who must buy farm produce, are interested in having this question answered.—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

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GIFT.
GOUVERNEUR MORRIS
APR-22-1896

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THE FREE COPPER MOVEMENT.

The silverbug should not delude himself with the idea that the only enemy he has to combat is the goldbug. There are others. The copperbug is abroad in the land. His arguments are finding fixed lodgment in the minds of many who have rejected the goldbug and the silverbug.

Every argument advanced for free silver applies with greater force for free copper. The widow's mite was copper. The money of the poor is copper. It has been coined into money by nearly all the nations of the earth for a thousand years.

If the government with its stamp can make 53 cents of silver worth a full dollar, it can make 3 cents worth of copper worth $1.

If the 53-cent silver dollar will bring prosperity and give money to all the people, the 3-cent copper dollar will bring those blessings in greater measure.

If the debtor can save 47 cents on every dollar under free silver, he can save 97 cents on every dollar by paying with a 3-cent copper dollar.

The copperbug certainly has a better scheme than the silverbug. If the arguments of the silverbug are sound, those of the copperbug are sounder.

But I pray you suspend judgment, brethren, until we have found the man with the leather dollar.—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

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GIFT
GOUVERNEUR HOES
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"16 to 1" EXPLAINED.

Silver is now coined only on government account, and the government is pledged to keep our silver and gold dollars equal in purchasing power. With free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 the silver dollars would, as now, weigh 16 times as much as the gold dollar, but the coinage would be on private account, and the government would be free from all obligations to redeem silver in gold dollars. It would simply give a silver dollar to every one who brought 371¼ grains of silver to its mints.

Under free coinage the silver dollar would be worth, as is the Mexican dollar to-day, only about half of a gold dollar. All of our gold would be hoarded or exported, and only silver dollars would be left in circulation; prices would double at once; wages and salaries would rise slowly and usually only after strikes; 5,000,000 depositors in savings banks would receive back in value much less than the $1,800,000,000 they put in; the 2,000,000 insurance policies of this country would lose half their present and just value, which is over $4,000,000,000; the 970,000 pensioners would receive dollars worth only half as much as gold dollars; the 1,750,000 shareholders in building and loan associations would lose nearly one-half of the $750,000,000 now due them; farmers would lose more than they would save, for prices of what they buy would go up as much, or more, than prices of what they have to sell; interest would be much higher than at present, as it is in all silver countries, because men will not loan at low rates of interest when they are to be paid in depreciating dollars of uncertain value.

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GOUVERNEUR HOES
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SENATOR STEWART AS A GOLD-BUG.

The question never will be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else. That is the upshot of the whole thing.—*Senator Wm. M. Stewart*, June 12, 1874, Congressional Record, page 4909.

I do not care how much you discuss it, or how many resolutions you pass,—they do not make any difference; you must come to the same conclusion that all other people have—that gold is recognized as the universal standard of value. It is the measure that must be used. It is the measure by which your wealth must be tested. * * * The wealth of the United States is tested by the same rule. It has been and always will be the touchstone of measurement, and when you depart from that and try to figure up any other measure which the world does not recognize, you get into confusion. We have the experience of every nation that has tried it, and it has been tried in almost every civilized nation. * * * Do not let us try to deceive the American people; do not let us try to make them believe by some hocus pocus of legislation that we can give them something of real value. * * * It would be highly injurious to this country to again inflate the currency. * * * I need not enlarge upon the evils of a depreciated currency. This country has felt them too severely to require that I should mention them.—*Senator Wm. M. Stewart*, January 23, 1874, Congressional Record, page 865.

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How Would That Help You?

Fifty cent dollars will enable debtors to pay their creditors in depreciated money. As you are an honest citizen, how would that help you?

The adoption of the silver standard, which is what the free coinage advocates really want, would drive $800,000,000 in gold out of the country. How would that help you?

Putting the country on a silver basis would double the price of everything you buy. How would that help you?

The first result of free coinage would be a widespread panic, through the calling in of loans by lenders who were afraid of cheap money. A panic means business depression, bankruptcy and poverty. How would that help you?

The agitation for cheap money is hampering trade and industry by making owners of idle capital afraid to invest their money in business. How does that help you?

If you have money in the savings bank, or loaned out at interest, the value of your deposit or loan will under free silver be only half of what it is now. How will that help you?

Adopting the silver standard of China and India would unsettle our trade relations with the leading commercial nations, which are all gold standard countries, and would diminish our foreign commerce. How would that help you?

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THE GOLD INDORSEMENT SUSTAINS SILVER.

The theory that we have lately had bimetallism is as baseless as the suggestion that we had it in the early part of the century. If I offer my note when my credit is not good, no one will discount it; if I procure the indorsement of one whose credit is good, it will be discounted at once. It would be the indorsement, however, and not the note which would have passed current. For a generation our half dollars, quarter dollars, etc. have nominally passed current. Actually, however, it is the gold indorsement of the government that has been accepted. A silver dollar to-day consists of half a dollar's worth of silver. With the gold indorsement of a solvent government it passes for a dollar. That is, the gold indorsement passes for the remaining 50 cents that is not in the coin. To say that we have bimetallism, and that silver coins pass on a par with gold, is just as sensible, and no more so, as to state that my note for $1,000,000 is as good as Mr. Astor's simply because that when I have gotten him to indorse mine it is discounted at the same rate as is his. And just as even Mr. Astor's paper would be promptly refused were it found that he had presented me with a ream of blank checks indorsed by him, which I proposed to sign and use, so the gold indorsement of the government would be promptly discredited should it bind itself by law to give its gold indorsement to an unlimited quantity of silver. The silver dollars with the federal indorsement would then be worth the silver in them only this and nothing more.

Hon. John De Witt Warner.

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COIN AT SCHOOL.

Teacher—How many cents make one dollar?

Coin Harvey, *Jr.*—Fifty cents make one dollar.

Teacher—What do you mean? Why have you not learned your lesson?

Coin—'Cause pa would whip me if I said it took 100 cents to make one dollar.

Teacher—Whip you? What for?

Coin—For being a goldbug and going to a Wall street school.

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WHAT 16 TO 1 HAS NEVER DONE.

It has never kept gold and silver at a parity.

It has never once given us, under free coinage, practical bimetallism—that is, the concurrent circulation of gold and silver.

The ratio of 16 to 1 was adopted in 1834. It represented the then commercial ratio, the market values of the two metals.

In the 40 years following the adoption of this ratio and up to 1874, there were coined less than 7,000,000 silver dollars, or not so many by 500,000 as were coined from January 1 to July 1 in this year.

And never during the whole period did gold and silver circulate freely together as equal money. What reason has Mr. Bryan for his "firm conviction" that they will do so now under free coinage, when the difference in the commercial ratio is far greater than at any time during the period from 1834 to 1873?

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APR 13 1938

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DANIEL WEBSTER ON MONEY AND WAGE EARNERS.

The very man, of all others, who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil. * * * His property is in his hands. His reliance, his fund, his productive freehold, his all, is his labor. Whether he work on his own small capital or another's, his living is still earned by his industry, and when the money of the country becomes depreciated and debased, whether it be adulterated coin or paper without credit, that industry is robbed of its reward. He then labors for a country whose laws cheat him out of his bread. I would say to every owner of every quarter section of land in the West, I would say to every man in the East who follows his own plow, and to every mechanic, artisan and laborer of every city in the country—I would say to every man, everywhere, who wishes by honest means to gain an honest living, "Beware of wolves in sheeps' clothing." Whoever attempts, under whatever popular cry, to shake the stability of the public currency * * * stabs your interests and your happiness to the heart.

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PEOPLE WHO WANT FREE COINAGE.

It is always useful to analyze the forces entering into a popular movement. In this silver movement we have:

First. The owners of the silver mines in the "silver states," seeking to manufacture by law a better market for their silver bricks and to grow still richer at the expense of the people.

Second. Honest ignorance. Those who have not yet discovered that money is not the whole of wealth, and really believe that more money in the country means less labor to make a living.

Third.—Those who understand this thing and know better, but hope out of much depreciated money the more easily to pay old debts. Debts contracted in gold values would be paid in dollars worth 50 or 55 cents. I have seen this idea openly, impudently and unblushingly urged by a great journal in a silver state, addressing itself to farmers carrying mortgages on their lands.

Fourth.—A lot of bright, smart fellows who are always ready with an infallible judgment about all things, without ever studying or understanding anything.

Fifth.—Some public men, who understand this thing perfectly well, but have not the courage to tell the people the truth, wishing to carry gold on one shoulder, silver on the other and votes on both.

Sixth.—Some honest public men who do not understand this thing and never will.

—George H. Yraman in *A Currency Primer.*

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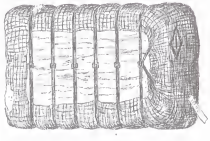
FREE SILVER AND THE PRICE OF COTTON.

Populist Statistics which prove Sound Money Statements.

The *Arena*, a Populist magazine, publishes a series of pictures intended to show the great decrease in the purchasing power of a bale of cotton, owing to the alleged "demonetization" of silver.



[Money value of 500 pounds in 1865 at $0.83.38 per pound, $416.90.]

[Money value of 500 pounds in 1873 at $0.18.80 per pound, $94.]

[Money value of 500 pounds in 1896 at $0.07.80 per pound, $39.]

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EX-GOVERNOR BOIES AND HIS HIRED MAN.

Hired Man—I heard that in your Des Moines speech you said prices are so low that you have either got to get more for your oats or else cut my wages.

Boies—You heard right.

Hired Man—Well, which are you going to do?

Boies—I am going to get more for my oats.

Hired Man—How?

Boies—By lessening the purchasing power of money. Free coinage will give us a dollar which will only buy five bushels of oats instead of ten bushels, and that will be the same as getting 20 cents for my oats.

Hired Man—Well, what are you going to do about my wage?

Boies—Oh, I'll pay you just the same as I'm paying you now, $20 a month.

Hired Man—Are you going to pay me in these new dollars?

Boies—Certainly; the same kind of dollars that I get for my oats.

Hired Man—Those dollars that can't buy only half as much of anything as the old dollars?

Boies—Yes, yes; the same sort of dollars.

Hired Man—Then, as I understand it, you propose to sell twice as much for your oats and pay me only half what I'm getting now?

Boies—Why no. I'll still pay you $20.

Hired Man—But this $20 won't buy only half as much stuff as now, you say, for the purchasing power is to be lessened one-half; so with my $20 I can only get $10 worth of stuff. Your scheme would bring you twice as much for your oats and bring me only half as much for my work. Is this fair, do you think?

Boies—Well, every man has to look out for himself.

Hired Man—So I see, and I think I'll look out for myself and vote for an honest dollar for an honest day's work.—*Council Bluffs (Ia.) Nonpareil.*

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McKINLEY'S

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION

AND SPEECH OF

ACCEPTANCE.

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THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

BY CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

X-E713

#47

Political Polliwogs.

#48

SPEECH

OF

SENATOR FORAKER

AT

HAMILTON, OHIO,

EMANCIPATION DAY,

SEPTEMBER 22, 1899.

After talking about the circumstances attending the issuing of the Emancipation proclamation, and reading in that connection editorials from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* published the day after the proclamation was issued, to show views that were taken of the step at the time, and after congratulating the colored people of the United States upon the splendid progress they have made in all the pursuits of life, and calling attention to the heroic services the colored soldiers rendered in the recent war, Senator Foraker said :

In view of all this the colored men of the United States are not only entitled to their citizenship, but they are also entitled to protection in the enjoyment of it.

It is a scandal and a reproach that the Government of the United States, for which so many colored men have laid down their lives, should be powerless to protect the humblest black man who lives under our flag. At this very hour the Government is recruiting two regiments of colored men—one of them at Fort Thomas—for service in the Philippine Islands.

The call for this service is being answered by volunteers—brave young men who will uphold our flag with the same heroic valor that distinguished the 9th and 10th cavalry and the 24th and 25th infantry at San Juan hill last year. When these regiments shall have performed

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THE OCCASIONAL.

PUBLISHED BY A TO Z REPUBLICANS. (1899?)

CANDIDATE AMOS L. ALLEN.

It is generally understood that Mr. Amos L. Allen is a candidate for Congress from this district.

Republicans who desire to support the republican party, and not help the Bryan democracy, will do well to consider what the effect of Mr. Allen's election will have upon the republican party throughout the country.

What is the situation?

We are engaged in a war against the rebellious Aguinaldo and the Tagals.

The Philippines are our islands. We are responsible for them.

We must give them such government as their conditions require and permit. All of them require peace and not war. We must put down the rebellion and give them peace.

Some of them, and some portions of other islands may permit us to allow them local self-government. So far as this may be practicable the justice and humanity of our people acting through our Congress will, from time to time, wisely concede, and authoritatively institute and maintain such self-government.

But all such questions are for the future, to be handled by the friends and not the enemies of the Administration.

What is now required in Congress more than at any time since the period of reconstruction after the rebellion is statesmanship of the pure American type.

We want no personal politics now. No anti-administration candidate. No representative of a faction. No man who will cast a suspicion upon the sixteen republicanism of the first district. We want and must have a candidate who will heartily and spontaneously support our republican President and Congress, and who has the intellectual strength ably to do it.

The Bryan democracy will amply represent, in Congress and elsewhere, the opposition to the war to suppress the factional rebellion of the ambitious Aguinaldo.

No republican needs help the democracy in their opposition to our republican administration and Congress.

We want a candidate like Cæsar's wife, not only innocent, but above suspicion.

Every day makes it plainer that McKinley and Bryan are to be the two candidates. Which do republicans prefer?

Every republican convention which has been held so far has endorsed McKinley enthusiastically and unqualifiedly. Shall we falter here?

What led to the resignation of Mr. Reed?

In one now historic word defection from the republicanism of the nation.

He stood against the Administration, against the war with Spain, against the suppression of Aguinaldo's rebellion.

For all that we know he stands against the war now and in the most implicable opposition to President McKinley.

He did not condescend to take into his confidence, his magnificent constituency, who have so honored him and supported him with a loyalty and generosity such as few public men have ever received, for more than a score of years, in his cold, skeleton and unfeeling letter of resignation of his high office.

As the case now stands, what is the political situation in the first Congressional district of Maine?

Mr. Reed has resigned without thanks or explanation to his disappointed and aggrieved constituency, and with all his political prestige stoutly maintained.

More than all this, gratitude for past distinguished services, and admiration for his preeminent abilities, have betrayed many heretofore steadfast republicans into a feeling of hostility to the President, which in their cooler judgment later they will deeply deplore.

This is especially true and manifest of some of the republican newspapers in his district, and it has shocked other republican papers into a state of political paralysis. Their long accustomed adoration of their political idol warps their better judgment.

But let us hope that the great majority of the party will not be led into the mistake of following Mr. Reed into his defection from our great national republican party, the hope of the republic in the present crisis of our national affairs.

Let not this district be the only republican Congressional district in the United States which does not support the President.

Mr. Allen has been the private secretary of Mr. Reed for many years, and is just as full of Mr. Reed's opinions, prejudices and animosities as Mr. Reed himself.

Mr. Allen's candidacy is urged for the express purpose of perpetuating the regime of Mr. Reed.

Mr. Allen's relations with Mr. Reed as his confidential secretary have so perfectly and completely identified the two in the public mind, that the election of Mr. Allen as Reed's successor will be regarded everywhere throughout the country, in Congress and by the Administration as an endorsement of Mr. Reed and a cool rebuff of President McKinley.

No matter how cunningly the platform may be worded the whole world will see that Mr. Allen is a Sancho Panza candidate.

This is "just exactly" what a vast majority of the republicans of our first district do not want to do. It would justly and inevitably deprive us of all influence with the Administration.

We cannot afford to have the Administration feel that it has not the support of our Congressional district. I cannot believe that any thoughtful republican desires any such blot and stain upon our republicanism.

Mr. Reed's position is well understood throughout the country and the world. Aguinaldo banks on his kind of politics.

Mr. Allen is Mr. Reed's candidate and this objection is enough to Mr. Allen's candidacy. It should be fatally conclusive.

Of all the men who would be seriously thought of in this connection Mr. Allen is the most objectionable; and no explanation could be made which would be credited anywhere, that he was not nominated through the influence of Mr. Reed.

Who, with American blood in his veins, and true republicanism in his heart, in this time of war, will say or do aught against the President?

During his administration he has so borne himself in his high office as to command the respect and admiration of the world!

He has placed himself upon the highest pinnacle among our greatest Presidents. His state papers and public speeches have betrayed a lofty, patriotic, calm and considerate spirit "with malice towards none," which reminds us of the immortal Lincoln.

In the South he has led "captivity captive" and has crowned the work of Lincoln and Grant and made us a nation of one heart.

A political prophet of evil bases his predictions on some brilliant and noble achievement which shed imperishable lustre upon the heroes of their day and made them immortal, like certain phrases in our glorious declaration of independence, which was like a thunderbolt which had "eyes to see his way home to the mark," at the time Brother Jonathan stuck it up the face of John Bull; but which is no more a guide to our feet in settling the difficult questions now confronting us, than a paragraph from magna charta, or an eloquent quotation from an oration of Cicero.

Now, a conservative republican in politics is one who has awkwardly tumbled off the horse of progress, and cries whoa! But the horse don't mind him but goes forward the faster because of his lesser load.

A moss-back is a politician whose intellectual faculties have ceased to develop, but his timidities and doubts keep on growing. He looks at the procession and growls and frowns, while the crowd cheers and laughs.

"The Occasional" cannot see how it can help the republican party by hostile criticisms of the Administration, when the democratic papers have the largest part of their political capital invested in that same business.

"The Occasional" has no candidate for Congress. It desires that the republicans of this Congressional district shall select their own candidate.

With that end in view we suggest that all republicans attend the caucuses, select their own delegates and manage the district convention to suit themselves, but exclusively in the interest of the national republican party.

X-E713

#50

The....

Vassal States of... America and... Their Masters

Price 25 Cents
Postage Paid.

X-E713

A FALSE PROPHET, or Anti-Imperialism in 1813.

E713

Extract from the Records of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REMONSTRANCE.

To the Honorable the Senate, to the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled:

The Legislature of Massachusetts, deeply impressed with the sufferings of their constituents, and excited by the apprehension of still greater evils in prospect, feel impelled, by a solemn sense of duty, to lay before the National Government, their view of the public interests, and to express with the plainness of freemen, the sentiments of the people of this ancient and extensive Commonwealth. . . .

Let the sober, considerate, and Honorable Representatives of our sister states, in which different councils prevail, ask themselves,

Were not the territories of the United States sufficiently extensive, before the annexation of Louisiana; the projected reduction of Canada and seizure of West Florida?

Had we not millions upon millions of acres of uncultivated wilderness, scarcely explored by civilized man?

Could these acquisitions be held, as conquered provinces, without powerful standing armies? and would they not, like other infant colonies, serve as perpetual drains, of the blood and treasure of these United States? Or is it seriously intended, to adopt the dangerous project of forming them into new states, and admitting them into the Union, without the express consent of every member of the original confederacy? Would not such a measure have a direct tendency to destroy the obligations of that compact, by which alone our Union is maintained?

Already have we witnessed the formation and admission of one state, beyond the territorial limits of the United States, and this too, in opposition to the wishes and efforts, as well as in violation of the rights and interests of some of the parties to that compact — and the determination to continue that practice, and thereby, to extend our Republic to regions hitherto unexplored, or peopled by inhabitants, whose habits, language, religion and laws are repugnant to the genius of our Government, is openly avowed.

Passed Massachusetts House of Representatives June 14, 1813.
Passed Massachusetts Senate June 16, 1813.

Issued by THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF MASSACHUSETTS,
(3) 19 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

#52 X-E713

WHERE THE GUILT RESTS.

Aguinaldo and his Tagalogs began the Philippine War, but who is responsible for its continuance?

Listen to what Maj.-General Henry W. Lawton said:

"I would to God that the truth of this whole Philippine situation could be known to every one in America as I know it.

"If the real history, inspiration and conditions of this insurrection, and the influences, local and external, that now encourage the enemy, as well as the actual possibilities of these islands and peoples, and their relations to his great East, could be understood at home, we would hear no more talk of unjust 'shooting of government' into the Filipinos, or of hauling down our flag in the Philippines.

"If the so-called anti-imperialists would honestly ascertain the truth on the ground, and not in distant America, they, whom I believe to be honest men and misinformed, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions, and of the unfortunate effect of their publications here.

"If I am shot by a Filipino bullet, it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observations, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to the reports that are sent out from America."

These words were written in November, 1899. A few days afterward, the gallant Lawton himself was shot by a Filipino bullet.

A vote for the Anti-Imperialist party is, to all intents and purposes, a vote to prolong this revolt and to condemn hundreds of American officers and soldiers, now living, to share the fate of Lawton.

Can any patriot afford to give this aid and comfort to his country's enemies?

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190-0

#53
X-E73

EARLIER ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS.

There is nothing new under the sun. Just listen to these dire prophecies and lamentations of anti expansionists of years ago:

The Louisiana Purchase—1803.

Representative Griswold of Connecticut: "The vast and unmanageable extent which the accession of Louisiana will give the United States; the consequent dispersion of our population, and the destruction of that balance, which it is so important to maintain between the Eastern and Western States, threatens, at no very distant day the subversion of our Union."

Senator Pickering of Massachusetts: "Neither the President and Senate nor the President and Congress are competent to such an act of incorporation."

Senator Plumer of New Hampshire: "Admit this Western world into the Union and you destroy at once the weight and importance of the Eastern States and compel them to establish a separate, independent empire."

Senator White of Delaware: "As to Louisiana * * * it can only be done by amending the Constitution. I believe it will be the greatest curse that could at present befall us."

The Acquisition of Oregon—1846.

Senator McDuffie of South Carolina: "What is the nature of this country? Why, as I understand it, seven hundred miles this side of the Rocky Mountains is uninhabitable; a region where rain seldom ever falls; a barren, sandy soil; mountains totally impassable. * * * Of what use will this be for agricultural purposes? Why, I would not for that purpose give a pinch of snuff for the whole territory. I thank God for His mercy in placing the Rocky Mountains there."

The Alaska Purchase—1867.

Representative Ferriss of New York: "Alaska, with the Aleutian Islands, is an unhospitable, wretched and God-forsaken region, worth nothing, but a positive injury and encumbrance as a colony of the United States."

Representative Washburne of Wisconsin: "The country is absolutely without value."

Representative Price of Iowa: "It is a dead loss to us anyway, and the more expense we incur the worse it is for the country and the people."

Representative Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts: "I have no doubt that any time within the last twenty years we could have had Alaska for the asking. * * But no man, except one insane enough to buy the earthquakes in St. Thomas and the ice fields in Greenland, could be found to agree to any other terms for its acquisition to the country."

Representative Loan of Missouri: "The acquisition of this inhospitable and barren waste would never add one dollar to the wealth of our country or furnish homes to our people."

Every one of these predictions of evil has been proved ridiculously false in the flight of time. Is there any reason to believe that the anti-expansionists of our day are wiser than their fathers?

Issued by THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF MASSACHUSETTS
(10) 19 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(1900?)

#154 X-E713

The Challenge Met

Republicans Already have a Plan of Government for the Philippines

"The Republican Platform assumes that the Philippine Islands will be retained under American sovereignty, and we have a right to demand of the Republican leaders a discussion of the future status of the Filipinos."

[W. J. BRYAN, Indianapolis, Aug. 8, 1900.]

As Blocked Out by Philippine Commission.

"After due consideration of circumstances and conditions in the Philippine Islands, a territorial government of the first class is what the Commission earnestly recommends."

[PHILIPPINE COMMISSION REPORT, p. 111.]

"Their towns should enjoy substantially the rights, privileges and immunities of towns in one of the territories of the United States. As to the provinces, the Commission is of the opinion . . . that they should be turned into counties, and vested with substantially the same functions as those enjoyed by a county in one of the territories of the United States."

[PHILIPPINE COMMISSION REPORT, p. 97.]

And as Declared by the President.

"It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, and to prepare them for self-government, and to give them self-government when they are ready for it and as rapidly as they are ready for it. That I am aiming to do under my constitutional authority, and will continue to do until Congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago."

[MCKINLEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE, Sept. 10, 1900.]

"Self-government, when they are ready for it and as rapidly as they are ready for it," is all the majority of the Filipinos ask.

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(14) 19 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

E713 #65 X-E713

Light for Darkness

BRYAN SAYS WE DARE NOT EDUCATE THE FILIPINOS.

"Some argue that American rule in the Philippine Islands will result in the better education of the Filipinos. Be not deceived. If we expect to maintain a colonial policy we shall not find it to our advantage to educate the people. The educated Filipinos are now in revolt against us, and the most ignorant ones have made the least resistance to our domination. If we are to govern them without their consent, and give them no voice in determining the taxes which they must pay, we dare not educate them lest they learn to read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, and mock us for our inconsistency."

[*W. J. Bryan, at Indianapolis, Aug. 8, 1900.*]

WHAT WE WILL DO.

"Effective provision will be made for the establishment of elementary schools, in which the children of the people shall be educated. Appropriate facilities will also be provided for higher education."

[*Proclamation Philippine Commission, Manila, April 4, 1900.*]

WHAT WE ARE DOING.

"The schools of Manila were reopened early in September, 1898. . . . At the end of the second week in July (1899), the enrolment of students was 3,731. By the end of the month it had reached 4,179. At the end of August it was 4,504; and the increase for the first two weeks in September, at the end of which time the commission left Manila, was proportionately greater than at any previous time."

"The introduction of teaching in English into these schools was received with great satisfaction by the natives. The schools had also been opened in some of the towns near Manila, where municipal government had been established, at the time of our departure. Here, too, the introduction of English had been hailed with delight by the people." [p. 34.]

"The Normal School is at present open, and the United States authorities have continued the support formerly furnished it by the Spanish government." [p. 35.]

"When we left Manila . . . a system of public schools, in which English was taught, had been advocated by the Commission and established by Gen. Otis. Some 6,000 scholars were in attendance." [*Report Philippine Commission, p. 179.*]

The flag and enlightenment go together in the Philippines, as they have gone a hundred years at home. Pull down that flag and you pull down the schoolhouses which it is building and protecting.

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LIKE OUR TERRITORIES

This is the Government we give the Philippines.

"The Republican Platform promises that some measure of self-government is to be given to the Philippine Islands by law; but even this pledge is unfulfilled."—*W. J. Bryan, Indianapolis.*

"A colonial policy means that we shall send to the Philippine Islands a few traders, a few task-masters, and a few office-holders, and an army large enough to support the authority of a small fraction of the people while they rule the natives."—*W. J. Bryan, Indianapolis, Aug. 8, 1900.*

The Commission's Plan.

"A territorial government of the first class is what the Commission earnestly recommends."—*p.* 111.

"Their towns should enjoy substantially the rights, privileges and immunities of towns in one of the territories of the United States.

"As to the provinces, the Commission is of opinion that they should be turned into counties, and vested with substantially the same functions as those enjoyed by a county in one of the territories of the United States."—*p.* 97.

"From the outset, however, it will be safe and desirable, in the opinion of the Commission, to extend to the Filipinos larger liberties of self-government than Jefferson approved of for the inhabitants of Louisiana."—*p.* 109.

"Under the form of government recommended for the Philippines by the Commission, nearly all the offices will of course be filled by Filipinos themselves. And it is a safe and desirable rule that no Americans should be appointed to any office in the Philippines for which a reasonably qualified Filipino can by any possibility be secured."—*p.* 112, *Report of Philippine Commission.*

This is our "colonial policy." Are not life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness guaranteed under it as thoroughly as in Arizona, Oklahoma or Alaska?

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(19) 19 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

E713 #57 X-E713

Seeing is Believing

President Jacob Gould Schurman was an "Anti-Imperialist" when President McKinley sent him out to Manila in 1899, as the head of the first Philippine commission.

He was originally opposed to the retention of the islands. He told the President so when he was appointed. Dr. Schurman found, just as Bishop Potter and every other "Anti-Imperialist" who has gone open-minded to Manila has found, that the retention of the Philippines was not only an unquestioned right, but an imperative duty.

After preparing a plan for the territorial government of the Philippines, which is now being carried out, President Schurman has returned to his post at Cornell University. He says now:

"If Washington, or Jackson, or Cleveland had been in the White House instead of McKinley, not one of them could have escaped the obligations growing out of the war with Spain, or have solved them in a manner substantially different from that adopted by the McKinley administration.

"You cannot turn the Philippine Islands over to the Filipino people because there is no Filipino people. There is only a medley of four score different tribes and races who cannot understand one another's speech, and who occupy different places in the scale of civilization and barbarism.

"The Kansas City platform advocates, first of all, establishing a stable government in the Philippines. That is exactly what the McKinley administration has been doing, and, when it is accomplished, the next step will be to train the Filipinos to govern themselves. Meanwhile, they have all the liberty and home rule the separate communities are capable of exercising.

"The issue of Imperialism, in my opinion, will prove as fruitless against McKinley as it was against Jefferson after his purchase of Louisiana."

Whose judgment will honest and intelligent men accept — that of this distinguished scholar and man of affairs, who has studied the Philippine situation on the spot; or that of Bryanite politicians who have never been beyond the wharf ends of San Francisco?

Issued by THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF MASSACHUSETTS,
(21) 19 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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Isn't Every American

Proud of the part that American soldiers bore in the relief of Pekin? But that would have been impossible if our flag had not been in the Philippines.

Gen. Chaffee led two infantry regiments, the Ninth and the Fourteenth, and one battery of the Fifth Artillery to Pekin. They did not come direct from the United States; there was not time. The Sixth Cavalry, which was despatched from San Francisco, failed to catch the relief column. The Ninth, the Fourteenth and Reilley's battery, CAME UP FROM MANILA FROM GEN. MACARTHUR'S ARMY.

But for these men and the marines from Manila barracks, Minister Conger and his American comrades in the besieged legation would not have seen their country's flag, and would OWE THEIR RELIEF TO BRITISH, JAPANESE AND RUSSIANS.

When Mr. Bryan tells you that the Philippines are worth nothing to America, you tell him to

"Remember Pekin!"

Issued by THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF MASSACHUSETTS,
(32) 19 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

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A MASS MEETING

—TO ADVOCATE— #59

AN AMERICAN POLICY

IN THE PHILIPPINES

WILL BE HELD IN

COOPER UNION,

ON THURSDAY, MAY 24th, 1900 at 8 p. m.

Under the Auspices of the ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE of N. Y.

SPEAKERS:

Ex-Sec. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, of Mass.,
Ex-Sec. CARL SCHURZ,
Capt. PATRICK O'FARRELL, of Wash.

ERNEST H. CROSBY will preside.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

X E713

yan, Stanchfield and Victory.

#23

A GRAND

Democratic Ratification

AND

MASS MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT

SCHUETZEN PARK,

Broadway and Steinway Ave., L. I. City,

Friday November 2d, 190

At 8 o'clock,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST CLUBS.

THE FOLLOWING PROMINENT SPEAKERS WILL POSITIVELY ADDRESS THE MEETING:

Senator

GEO. L. WELLINGTON

OF MARYLAND,

EDWIN R. DODGE

OF NEW YORK.

J. D. FITZGERALD,

the Baritone Campaign Singer, will be present and sing "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Blue and the Gray," and the Democratic campaign song "For Liberty."

AMONG OTHER SPEAKERS WHO WILL MAKE ADDRESSES WILL BE

n. E. C. Vrooman,	Hon. Cyrus B. Gale,
'armer" W. A. Scott,	Hon. Edward S. Malone,
Wm. E. Rasquin,	Hon. Rowland Miles,
Chas. C. Wissel,	Hon. Luke A. Keenan,
Luke J. Connorton,	Hon. Philip T. Conin.

atriotic citizens who desire to see our country wrested m the evils of Imperialism and Trust domination are invited to attend.

L. I. Star Publishing Co., 41 Borden Avenue, L. I. City.

copy 2

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AMERICANISM!

JEFFERSON — LINCOLN — BRYAN

"The vital principle of a democracy is self-government of the people. It cannot rule another people without denying the very reason of its being."—Carl Schurz.

"For the sake of maintaining that principle that government must rest on the consent of all the governed, we cannot afford to violate that principle. If we violate it once we shall simply open the door to further violation, and the very thing we have stood for among the nations will be gone."—Prof. Felix Adler.

MASS MEETING AND RALLY!

THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

WILL BE PRESENTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Anti-Imperialist League of N. Y.

31ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT BRANCH.

ARTHUR HALL,

331 LENOX AVE., NEAR 126th STREET.

Thursday Eve'g, Oct. 11, at 8 o'clock

Arguments favoring the preservation of the republic will be made by:

W. M. CHANDLER, A. J. BOULTON,
DANIEL F. COHALAN, W. H. FEARNS,
HERMAN FOX, T. B. McGUIRE
AND OTHERS.

GOOD MUSIC AND SINGING.

Republicans, weary of unctuous "benevolence" that means criminal aggression, are especially invited to attend. ALL ARE WELCOME. DOORS OPEN AT 7.30.

Harlem Local Reporter Job Print, 203 East 124th Street, New York.

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#62

AMERICANISM!

JEFFERSON—LINCOLN—BRYAN

"The vital principle of a democracy is self-government of the people. It cannot rule another people without denying the very reason of its being."—Carl Schurz.

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#63

BRYANISM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Campbell, a Democrat and Ex-Congressman, of Illinois, says that Bryanism Keeps the Philippine Insurrection Alive.

[From the Chicago Inter Ocean, October 3, 1900.]

"The insurrection in the Philippines is kept alive by Democratic agitation."

This was the emphatic declaration of Lieut.-Col. James R. Campbell, of the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry, which was organized near Chicago little more than a year ago.

Colonel Campbell, who is a life-long Democrat and resigned a Democratic seat in Congress to raise a regiment for the Spanish war, returned recently from the Philippines. He is an Illinois Democrat from Egypt, and he has always venerated the name of Democrat until now. He can not, however, fight rebels and vote with a party that encourages the rebels to shoot at his soldiers. He refuses to go with his party in its glorification of Aguinaldo, for the reason that as a soldier it is his sworn duty to assist in putting down Aguinaldo's insurrection.

Colonel Campbell is home on a thirty days' leave of absence. He left his regiment in the Philippines, where the boys are guarding the loyal Filipinos and their property from the attacks of the guerrillas, who are trying to murder and plunder all who do not follow the cause of Aguinaldo. Colonel Campbell will spend about a month at his home in Hamilton county, and he will tell his old Democratic friends in that part of the State some things about the Philippines and the insurrection that they can not learn from Mr. Bryan's speeches. He says that the insurrection is kept alive by Mr. Bryan's agitation against imperialism. "Aguinaldo and his small bands of marauding natives are keeping up the struggle in hope of Bryan's election," said Colonel Campbell.

"If it were not for the encouragement given them by Mr. Bryan in this country they would have given up the struggle long ago and the insurrection would have collapsed. The trouble would have ended with the assertion of our authority and driving Aguinaldo out of the vicinity of Manila.

AGUINALDO ON THE RUN.

Aguinaldo has been on the run for a year. He never stays in one place two nights at a time. He is continually on the move and in constant fear of assassination by his own men. The insurgents have no organization. They are simply roving bands of guerrillas. They are here today and there tomorrow. They are always on the sneak or the run. They lie in wait for our soldiers or peaceful Filipinos and try to murder them. It is not war. It is simply murder and robbery by guerrillas. The Filipinos who have property and are intelligent have no sympathy with Aguinaldo and his insurrection. They care not care for Mr. Bryan's help. They desire that the United States shall rain the islands, and they fear that in case of Mr. Bryan's election he will Aguinaldo in power. That would mean to them greater tyranny than suffered under Spanish rule. They know Aguinaldo, and he is not a

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BRYAN & VICTORY

... A ...

MASS MEETING

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

ANTI-IMPERIALIST'S CLUB

OF THE

22d ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

WILL BE HELD AT

LINGELBACH'S HALL,

320 EAST 45th STREET

Wednesday Evening, September 26, 1900

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

Speakers of national reputation will address the meeting

INDEPENDENT VOTERS SHOULD NOT LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF HEARING THE TRUTH

Respectfully,

THE COMMITTEE

X-E713

#165

"IMPERIALISM AND MILITARISM."

MR. BRYAN ANSWERED.

THE CHARGE.

Extract from the speech of Hon. William Jennings Bryan at Topeka, Kan., Aug. 24, 1900, in accepting the nomination of the Populist party for President:

"Already the more advanced supporters of the colonial idea point to the economy of a system of government which intrusts all power to an executive and does away with the necessity of legislation. The *Army and Navy Journal*, in its issue of Aug. 4, commends the English system, and declares that as the result of this system a fifth of the world's area, containing a fifth of its population, is ruled with an administrative economy which is an administrative marvel, and adds:

"'One million two hundred thousand dollars spent in London is the price of administrative order over a colonial rule whose total budget aggregates $1,724,354,895, or 50 per cent. more than our total of Federal, State, county and village expenditure for every possible purpose for which taxes are levied. In contrast to the results of this system of the executive administration the fact is cited that the American Congress has spent an entire winter wrestling with the tariff, the taxation, the administration and the personal rights of two little islands. The English Parliament is an English legislature. To the same system we are coming by the decree of circumstances as inevitable as that of fate. If this be imperialism, make the most of it. So far as citizenship is concerned the British Empire is one; but beyond the limits of the United Kingdom the citizen lives under a rule essentially monarchial and not restricted by the constitutional limits of the parliamentary system.'

"Thus does imperialism bear its supporters back toward the dark ages. There is no middle ground between the American policy and the European policy. If this nation remains true to its principals, its traditions and its history, it cannot hold colonies. If it enters upon a colonial career it must repudiate the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. * * *

"If 100,000 men are withdrawn from the ranks of the producers and placed as a burden on the backs of those who remain, it must mean longer hours, harder work and greater sacrifices for those who toil; and the farmer, while he pays more than his share of the expenses of the Army, has no part in Army contracts or in developing companies, and his sons are less likely to fill the life positions in the Army than the sons of those who by reason of wealth or political prominence exert influence at Washington."

Extract from the speech of Hon. William Jennings Bryan on Labor Day, 1900, at Chicago:

"When I say that those who distrust the capacity of the people for self-government tend directly toward monarchy, I am only repeating what Lincoln deliberately declared in his first annual message. He said:

"'Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.'

"The warning is even more needed now than it was forty years ago. The *Army and Navy Journal* is already justifying the colonial idea, and declaring that fate has decreed for us a destiny in which an imperial executive, free from the restraints of a written Constitution, will govern subjects according to his own pleasure."

The following is an extract from the editorial in the Army and Navy Journal, Aug. 4, 1900, referred to by Mr. Bryan in the speeches quoted.

"Mr. Talcott Williams, in the current number of the 'Atlantic Monthly,' demonstrates the force of the maxim that 'order is Heaven's first law,' and that to secure it we must pay its price, whatever that may be. The experience of Great Britain is cited as a guide for us in our new experience of colonial administration. The work of federal government has never been more successfully discharged than by this country. The British Empire may fairly claim a like pre-eminence in colonial rule. Mr. Williams says:

"'The essence of the English experiment has been one system of national constitutional limitations for the United Kingdom, and another system for dependencies. For the central government, there has been complete, exclusive and universal rule. For the dependencies, there has been no share in the exercise of this rule, a local administration and autonomy, and a contact with the central government jealously limited to the action of the central executive. Where the imperial executive has worked alone and with a free hand, prosperity and order have succeeded. Executive rule colonies and keep them. Legislatures rule colonies and lose them.'

"As a result of this system, a fifth of the world's area, containing a fifth of its population, is ruled with an administrative economy which is an administrative marvel. $1,200,000 spent in London is the price of administrative order over a colonial rule whose total budgets aggregate $1,724,354,895, or fifty per cent. more than our total of federal, state, county and village expenditures for every possible purpose, for which taxes are levied. In contrast to the results of this system of executive administration, the fact is cited that the American Congress has spent an entire winter wrestling with the tariff, the taxation, the administration and the personal rights of two little islands. The English executive is an imperial executive. The English Parliament is an English legislature. To the same system we are coming by the decree of circumstances as inevitable as that of fate. If this be imperialism, make the most of it. So far as citizenship is concerned the British Empire is one, but beyond the limits of the United Kingdom the citizen lives under a rule essentially monarchial and not restricted by the constitutional limitations of the parliamentary system. We quote Mr. Williams:

"Beyond and below a certain stage of development, the man who acts must be left to act alone, untrammeled by the man who talks, until the labors of the one have found the way for the upward progress of the other. But the final price of order is neither local autonomy nor executive, as distinguished from legislative, supervision, but a uniform administration of law. In the last resort, under every rule, the safety of life, the security of property, and the protection of rights rest on the courts.

"When in this survey of the relations of the British Empire we draw near the ultimate cause of its puissance, it does not rest in its navy, in its army, in the skill of its executive, or in the wisdom of its Parliament; neither its 'far-flung battle-line' nor its 'thunders on the deep' preserve the secret of its power. In the end it rests in this quiet room where four or five men learned in the law sit behind a table, maintaining the great stream of precedent which safely and surely yields justice for all men under the twin flags of our common race."

Yet it should not be forgotten that but for the "far-flung battle-line" and the "thunders of the deep" the wisdom of the interpreters of the law would come to naught. It is on justice, guided by law and enforced by the valor of those who bear arms in obedience to law, and in support of its decrees, that the greatness of the State depends. Hence the importance of including the question of Army and Navy reorganization and increase in the discussion of such questions as that considered so ably in the article from which we quote. The Army and Navy are the arms of the Executive, without which its decrees would be merely brutum fulmen.

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PRICE TEN CENTS

#66

The Coming Empire!

By Americus Free

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS

Patriot Publishing Co. (Hotel Victoria)
New York.

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#67

RYAN OR IMPERIALISM

ADDRESS

BY

THE HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL

DELIVERED AT THE

NATIONAL LIBERTY CONGRESS

OF

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS

AT

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

August 15-16, 1900

PUBLISHED BY
THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE
1900

10

#68 X-E713

"They stone our prophets living; build monuments to them dead."—As J. Wilkes Booth ran across the stage of Ford's Theatre, he turned to the audience and shouted "Sic semper tyrannis!"

Lincoln, 1864--
McKinley, 1900.

The Democratic Party's Parallel—"Imperialism" and "Militarism," Then and Now—"Consent of the Governed" Applied to the Seceded States—"The War a Failure"—The Same Charge of Surrendering to Plutocracy—Expansion South of Mason and Dixon's Line Denounced.

Six separate times at Indianapolis Bryan quoted Lincoln with commendation.

A correspondent describing Bryan's speech of acceptance said it foreshadowed the Democratic policy to "confound Republicans of 1900 by quoting the Republican ideas of other days."

Democratic praise of Lincoln is much in evidence in 1900. The libels uttered against Lincoln in 1864 are reproduced against McKinley in 1900.

There is a wonderful parallel between the Democratic attack upon Lincoln twenty-six

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#69

imperialism.

ŘEČ

ctih. Williama Jenningse Bryana

promluvená v Indianapolis dne 8. srpna 1900 v odpověď výboru, ustanovenému uvědomiti jej o jeho nominaci na úřad presidenta Spojených Států.

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WHY HE SUPPORTS BRYAN.

Col. Charles R. Codman Sets Forth His Reasons.

Willis J. Abbot, Esq., Manager of Press Committee of Democratic National Committee.

Dear Sir,—I have your letter of September 15, inviting me to give the reasons that have led me to declare that I will support Mr. Bryan for the presidency.

In reply, I would say that there are, in my opinion, two paramount considerations that should make the re-election of Mr. McKinley impossible. I hold that a verdict against the present administration is demanded of the American people—first, by the necessity of maintaining their character as an honest and just nation in their relations with the world at large; and, secondly, by the necessity that is upon them of declaring that they still believe in their own form of republican government.

It is an undeniable fact, proved by unquestionable evidence, accessible to any citizen who will take the pains to obtain it, that Aguinaldo's assistance in the war with Spain was solicited by United States officials; that he and his friends were used as allies by the American naval and military commanders; that, until after the capture of Manila, to which they contributed, they were allowed to believe that the independence of the Philippine Islands would be recognized by the American government; and that it was not until after the American forces in the islands had been made strong enough to be able—as was supposed—to conquer the islanders, that the mask was thrown off. Independence was then refused them, and the purpose of

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Address to the Voters of the United States,

ADOPTED BY THE

National Liberty Congress

OF

Anti-Imperialists,

AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,

AUGUST 15-16, 1900.

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#72

REED OR RUIN.

The Republican Party faces what is probably its greatest crisis since the Civil War. It behooves every Republican who is sensitive to his party's honor, and who is anxious for its continuance in power, seriously to consider the nature of this crisis and how it may best be met. As Senator Beveridge would say, "The times demand candor." We should be as courteous as we can in discussing the situation, but we can not afford to sacrifice the public interests in the cause of smooth speech; we must be plain and direct. The Republican convention meets in June, presumably in Philadelphia, the city of the Declaration of Independence and of the Liberty Bell. We have not more than three months' time in which to make plans, if any are open for the making, before the convention meets. That is not much, it is true, but often great things are done in little time when the spur of necessity pricks to take the leap. It has been assumed that Mark Hanna, the representative of the idea of trusts and corporate wealth as the main factors in producing political results, will be in the saddle then, as he is now, and that, consequently, the nomination of Mr. McKinley is a foregone conclusion. This assumption ought not to be made too hastily. Times have changed a good deal since that conclusion was generally accepted. When this idea first started, neither the true nature of the imperialist programme was clearly understood by many, nor was it generally believed that President McKinley was really committed to changing the Republic to an empire. A very unexpected and startling evidence of the fact that it is precisely this which he and his supporters have determined upon has been brought to light. The Puerto Rico incident has revealed the true nature of the imperialist programme as suddenly and as completely as the first flash of pirate guns reveals to the unsuspecting merchantman the true nature of the craft he has incautiously approached. Mr. McKinley says: free trade for Puerto Rico. The sugar trust and tobacco say tariff.

Tariff it is, say the President and his friends, but we will be gentle in applying the knife; we will use the blood to heal the wound.

But not all the American people can be fooled all the time, though a part of them can be fooled part of the time, and all of them a part of the time. Then comes revolt from the West and Northwest, with most of our home people sleeping sweetly day and night, as is their wont. But in the West—the middle and far West—is the power to determine. It is safe to say that eighty per cent. of the American press rebukes this outrage. It is the greatest revolt known in recent years. What does it really mean? and will it last? It means that the American people know now what is what. William McKinley represents, how certainly meerless and uncertainly merciful that man is who sits in the President's chair when political necessity compels him to be. The benevolent assimilator will starve Puerto Ricans if King Sugar and King Tobacco, who have filched the scepter of King Cotton, say. Let them starve. There is a world of significance in this little fact. This is what the people see now. Perhaps before June they will see something more. They will ask whether King Sugar or King Tobacco decreed the slaughter of 10,000 Filipinos and two American regiments. If they ask the question, they will demand an answer. A people who once wake to asking questions have a fashion of keeping on. Public opinion may force free trade with Puerto Rico, but even that can not stop the trouble. Public opinion can not forget that the men who were willing to strangle that righteous policy can not be longer trusted with power, if the Republican Party is to win in November. If free trade comes with Puerto Rico under the flag, it comes just as surely with the Philippines under the flag. That is what King Sugar and King Cotton see and fear. That would be impossible. The country would not stand it; labor would rebel. What is the alternative Charybdis to that Scylla? Freedom for the Philippines under an American protectorate, with far greater trade advantages to us than with the islands remaining to us what they are now—a tropical hell or a tropical graveyard. We can not endure the permanent hate of the people we have wronged. We must change the hate into friendliness. We must grant freedom. It is the only road out of the terrible labyrinth. But how can we get on that road? There are two ways.

The Republican Party can nominate McKinley, the man working through whom the money kings got us into this trouble, and so bring about the election of Bryan. Or the Republican Party, seeing its danger, knowing that it is now floating far and helplessly from its old tried moorings, from the teachings of its great men,—its Lincoln and Sumner, Hoar, Boutwell, Edmunds, Schurz, and Henderson,—can relegate the money kings to the rear; can strike for the interests of the people, and put forward as its representative a man strong enough, true enough, to snatch victory from defeat. If at the June convention the people see that Hanna and his lank account are strong enough to nominate one whose transparent breast reveals the two kings—Sugar and Tobacco—working behind him, one who dooms us to imperialism, the victory of Bryan, if there be a free vote and fair count, will be a treasonable danger, if not a certainty. Who is strong enough to do this work? There may be others in the Republican Party, but most prominent and most undoubted for the needed qualities is Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.

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McKinley, William, pres. U.S., 1843-1901.

SPEECH

OF

SENATOR FORAKER

RENOMINATING

PRESIDENT McKINLEY,

IN

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION,

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 21, 1900.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: Alabama yields to Ohio, and I thank Alabama for that accommodation. Alabama has so yielded, however, by reason of a fact that would seem in an important sense to make the duty that has been assigned to me a superfluous duty, for Alabama has yielded because of the fact that our candidate for the Presidency has, in effect, been already nominated. (Applause.) He was nominated by the distinguished Senator from Colorado when he assumed the duties of temporary chairman. He was nominated again yesterday by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts when he took the office of permanent chairman; and he was nominated for a third time when the Senator from Indiana yesterday read us the platform. (Applause.) And not only has he been thus nominated by this convention, but he has also been nominated by the whole American people. (Applause.)

From one end of the land to the other, in every mind only one and the same man is thought of for the honor which we are now about to confer, and that man is the first choice of every other man who wishes Republican success next November. (Applause.)

On this account it is that it is not necessary for me or any one else to speak for him here or elsewhere. He has already

„Die republikanische Partei war der „Freiheit" bereits vor vierundvierzig Jahren ergeben. Sie war die Partei der Freiheit und Emancipation von der ersten Stunde an; nicht blos mit Worten, sondern mit Thaten."
William McKinley.

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Das Märchen vom Imperialismus.

(1900)

Die Souveränität unserer Nation ist die Schutzwehr der Selbstregierung.

... Von ...

Dr. David Jayne Hill.

Die Illusionen von 1896.

Im Lichte unserer gegenwärtigen Kenntniße, als Früchte unserer praktischen Erfahrung erscheint es unglaublich, daß eine große politische Partei noch in 1896 in ihre Platform die folgenden Sätze aufnehmen konnte, und daß eine Menge Menschen dieselbe als Wahrheit glauben konnte; nämlich:

„Wir erklären uns unwiderruflich gegen den Mono-Metallismus, welcher die Prosperität eines fleißigen Volkes in einer durch harte Zeiten verursachten Lähmung gebunden hat. Goldwährung ist eine englische Politik, ihre Annahme hat schon andere Nationen in finanzielle Dienstbarkeit von London gebracht. Sie ist nicht nur unameritanisch, sondern anti-ameritanisch und sie kann den Vereinigten Staaten nur durch eine Unterdrückung derjenigen ameritanischen Freiheitsliebe aufgehalst werden, welche unsere politische Unabhängigkeit in 1776 erklärt und im Revolutionskrieg gesiegt hat."

In diesen volltönigen Sätzen ist eine gewisse oratorische Großartigkeit, welche dem Ohr schmeichelt und scheinbar nach Beifall in jedem Satze verlangt — aber ihr Inhalt ist von den wirklichen Thatsachen so weit entfernt, wie die Himmelswolken von der festen Erde entfernt sind.

Jedermann sieht leicht nichts weiteres darin als die Kunst der sich Niemanden gegenüber verantwortlich haltenden Schönredner, welche die patriotischen Gefühle sowie die Furcht ehrlicher Männer aufzustacheln suchen, bloß um Stimmen durch das Hineinzerren von nicht zur Sache gehörigen Fragen zu gewinnen.

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DOCUMENT No. 124.

"The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage-earner and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any government creditor."—William McKinley.

The German Vote and the "Imperialism" Bugaboo.

In 1896 the Germans voted for President McKinley. They are strong believers in the advantages of a gold standard of currency. This the Republican party has given them. They know that should the Democratic candidate for President be elected, which of course would mean Democratic control of Congress, then the gold standard law would be repealed and free coinage of silver will be foisted upon the country. The Germans do not want this. They know that they fare better here, can make and save more money than they did in the Fatherland, and they are not a people who are led away by flights of the imagination.

An effort is being made to bring the Germans into the Democratic line by scaring them with the bugaboo of imperialism, which it is claimed would compel a large increase in our military forces. Many of them have come here to escape the strict military laws that are in force in Germany, and naturally they would not favor anything tending in the same direction in this country. It is well that the subject has developed thus early in the campaign, because the Germans will have time to read and study what the actual conditions are as to our military forces, comparing them with their Fatherland.

THE ARMY OF GERMANY.

Germany has over 52,000,000 people. Its standing army is 600,000 men, an average of 11½ soldiers to every 1,000 people. The United States is 76,000,000, and a standing army of 65,000 men, which is equivalent to less than 1 soldier to every 1,000 of our population. While Germany has nearly 11 soldiers more per 1,000 of her people than we have, there can not be the slightest chance of the effect of imperialism being experienced in this country.

STANDING ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

The following table shows the leading countries of the world, with their

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DOCUMENT No. 129.

"The obstructionists are here, not elsewhere."—*William McKinley.*

Democratic Expansion.

From the date of Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana the Democratic Administrations have always been ones of Expansion.

The Democratic Party asks by what authority the national administration transferred the allegiance of the Filipinos from Spain to the United States, and by what law it governs them without their consent.

The answer is by authority of American history and American law—history made by the Democratic party, and law passed by a Democratic Congress.

A more unfortunate question for the Democrats could not have been asked by the most evil genius of their party. Its answer exposes their ignorance of political history, shows the hypocrisy of their pretensions and their present position on the subject of expansion to be contradicted by the most venerated examples of their party.

Jefferson an Expansionist.

Their first and greatest President made his administration famous and glorious by acquiring foreign territory and holding and governing it without asking the consent of the inhabitants thereof. By a treaty made on the 30th of April, 1803, between the United States and France, Mr. Jefferson purchased the territory of Louisiana from Napoleon, who had negotiated for its purchase from Spain.

Spain Entered a Protest.

On learning that Napoleon had sold the territory to the United States, Spain protested against its occupancy by our government, on the grounds that France had not complied with the conditions of sale, had never taken possession of the territory, and had agreed to always retain the title in herself, and therefore could not sell to us, and formally notified our government not to attempt to take possession thereof. This attitude on the part of Spain caused Jefferson to convene Congress in extra session on the 17th of October, 1803, on which day he transmitted to that body his message, stating that "the property and sovereignty of all Louisiana have on certain conditions been transferred to the United States, by instruments bearing date the 30th of April last." The message also set forth the terms and conditions of the purchase.

The price paid was $11,250,000, and the assumption by the United States of claims due American citizens from France amounting to $3,750,000, making the total purchase price paid by the United States $15,000,000.

Senate Ratified the Treaty.

Under the provisions of the treaty the vessels of Spain and France were to have access to the ports of Louisiana for a period of twelve years on the same terms as American ships, but this right was not to be given the ships of any other nation. The territory was to be admitted as a state into the Federal Union according to the provisions of the Constitution. Three days after receiving the message of the President the Senate ratified the treaty by a vote of twenty-four to seven. In the House the vote on ratifying the treaty was ninety to twenty-five.

Doubtless it was the defiant spirit of Spain, as manifested in her protest and notice, which influenced Congress to act so quickly and emphatically, for on the 21st day of October—fourteen days after receiving the President's message—an act was passed declaring "that the President of the United States is authorized to take possession of and occupy the territory ceded by France to the United States by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of April, last, between the two nations; that he may for that purpose, and in order to maintain in the said territory the authority of the United States, employ any part of the army and navy of the United States which he may deem necessary."

Raised the Stars and Stripes.

In pursuance of the power conferred by this statute, the American authorities on the 20th of December following—eight months after the signing of the treaty and less than sixty days after the passage of the act aforesaid—by raising the stars and stripes at New Orleans, formally took possession of the entire territory, which embraced an area of more than six hundred and seventy millions of acres, and more than a million square miles, and from which twelve great States, reaching from the Gulf of Mexico to British Columbia, have been taken and are now members of the Federal Union.

Without Consent of the Governed.

As the emblem of American liberty and progress floated for the first time over new and acquired territory as the result of the policy of American expansion, thus early established, who stopped to ask for the consent of the governed?

Who consulted the inhabitants of this hitherto foreign domain to ascertain *their* willingness to have their allegiance transferred to the United States? Not Mr. Jefferson. Not a Democratic Congress.

The author of the famous expression in the Declaration of Independence, that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," was the first American President to acquire and govern territory without asking the consent of the governed, and, as the inhabitants of such acquired territory said, "without permitting *them* any agency in the events which annexed *their* country to the United States."

The Democratic party must abandon Jefferson, or they must abandon their present position on the subject of expansion. History is against them; precedent is against them; Jefferson is against them.

There Were "Anti-Imperialists" Then.

Soon after Jefferson took possession of the territory of Louisiana, duly appointed and authorized representatives of its inhabitants presented to the Senate of the United States an able and formal remonstrance against the political system adopted by Congress for their government.

Protesting against the form of government which

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DOCUMENT No. 133.

SHAMMING AN ISSUE.

Complete Change of Front by Bryan's Chief Organ.

NEW YORK JOURNAL'S FLOP.

It is Now Very Much Afraid of the Bogy of Imperialism Which It Ridiculed Last Year.

The chief organ of Bryan and Bryanism in New York in the present campaign is the New York Journal. Adopting the policy announced by the Democratic candidate himself at Indianapolis, The Journal is now loud and constant in its denunciation of "imperialism" and is doing its utmost to assist in electing the man who has declared that his first act as president would be to call Congress together for the purpose of withdrawing our forces and hauling down our flag in the Philippines.

Mr. Bryan's inconsistencies in regard to the Philippine question have been frequently pointed out, and it is in order now to point out the corresponding inconsistencies of his organ, the New York Journal. This can be done very readily and without the slightest difficulty by quoting from the editorial pages of The Journal during 1898 and 1899. The following editorial opinions of the Journal are extracted verbatim from the files of that paper and serve to show what its present opinions are worth. No comments are appended. No comments are necessary. The public will make its own comments:

"Stupid Opposition to Annexation."

[New York Journal, June 2, 1898.]

We remember that Jefferson bought Louisiana, but the names of the constitutional lawyers who opposed the purchase are buried with their empty skulls. We shall always identify Andrew Jackson with Florida, Sam Houston with Texas and Seward with Alaska, but to find the names of the men who opposed these extensions of the sovereignty of the republic we must turn to encyclopedias or dusty archives.

[New York Journal, June 12, 1898.]

They (the Ladrones), together with the Carolines, should be ours. They lie midway between Hawaii and the Philippines and in our posses-

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[From The Gulf Coast Progress, Bay St. Louis, Miss., September 15, 1900.]

DENBY ON BRYAN.

By Madison M. Jayne, Honorary Vice-President National Association of Anti-imperialist Clubs.

Hon. Charles Denby has written an open letter entitled "Bryan's Attitude toward the Philippines.." This epistle is an attack on Mr. Bryan, and avowedly a defense of Mr. McKinley.

Denby's Record.—Col. Denby is said to have been a gallant American soldier, war of 1861; an Indiana barrister; Cleveland's and McKinley's minister to China, 1885 to 1898; also, one of the first Philippine commissioners, 1899.

This glittering array of public and quasi public service gives him great prominence. He is now posing as a life-long Democrat, who after mature deliberation has changed his allegiance.

Erroneous Assumption.—Many are prone to argue that because a man should understand a question, they will follow his advice. It is a long stride from Denby's duty to his deeds.

Diplomacy Defined.—Denby's thirteen years of service in the Orient, where coolies and other human chattels abound, has not, I fear, increased his respect for the rights of man, but he has well learned the craft of his profession as defined by a recent contributor to the North American Review, who says: "Diplomacy in its higher flights is the art of deceiving and overreaching."

Arguments Refuted.—Denby has written much in defense of imperialism, and it has been my pleasure to expose every fallacy, so far as they came to my knowledge, that he has hitherto advanced. His latest is his weakest, and I shall feed fat the ancient grudge. All of Denby's lucubrations are weak, and could deceive none except the cursory reader who mistakes allegation for argument, assertion for truth.

Men Not Measures.—Mr. Denby's latest effusion is his worst, for he ceases to debate the public question but makes a personal onslaught against the great exponent of freedom and opponent of imperialism. Others have characterized Mr. Bryan as misguided, but Mr. Denby is the first to charge Mr. Bryan with insincerity.

Desperate Straits of the Imperialists.—It is pitiable to see men of international reputations, like Denby and Depew, dealing out such silly twaddle as would be laughable if it were not lamentable; and for any to be deceived by such self-evident contradictions would be calamitious. Who is deceived thereby is either hopelessly vicious or wilfully ignorant, for not one of Mr. McKinley's special pleaders, regardless of rank or reputation, can write a consistent paragraph, both logical and truthful, in defense of imperialism.

Nothing herein is intended as derogatory to the intellect of these honored gentlemen, for they are past masters in their black art; their weakness is that of their cause; they have given battle in an unequal contest, prostituting the reasoning faculty, which distinguishes men from beasts, by attempting to establish a falsehood.

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#79

LINCOLN REPUBLICAN

BOOKLET No. ONE.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF OUR CIVIL WAR.

"What I say is, no man is good enough to govern another man without that man's consent."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

From Complete Works of Lincoln, Vol. I, page 195.

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#80

LINCOLN REPUBLICAN BOOKLET No. 3.

A. Lincoln

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#81

IS PRESIDENT McKINLEY WORTHY OF A SECOND TERM?

AN ADDRESS

BY

GEORGE W. EDGETT, B. L.

DELIVERED IN CALIFORNIA

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Extract from an Address "to the Colored People of the United States"

SIGNED BY

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, William Lloyd Garrison and George S. Boutwell.

"We, the undersigned, address you at one of the most important points in your history. If ever there was a war of races in this world the war now going on in the Philippine Islands is precisely that. Yet if there is anything which the colored race in this country has to dread, and the white race also, it is just such a war. Every day in the Philippines is already training our young American soldiers to the habit of thinking that the white man, as such, is the rightful ruler of all other men. This is seen, for instance, in the fact that these very soldiers, in writing home letters from the seat of war, describe the inhabitants of the Philippines more and more constantly as 'niggers,' thus giving a new lease of life to a word which was previously dying out among us.

"Every defender of the war in congress sustains the contest on the assumed ground that the Filipinos are unfit for freedom, although Admiral Dewey at first described them as more fit for it than the Cubans, and Senator Hoar declares them to be probably better fitted than any race on the two American continents south of ourselves.

"In other words, freedom is to become for the new republican party a matter of complexion. If this doctrine is to prevail what hope is there for the colored race in the United States? The answer is easy; there is in that case no hope at all. In the name of the old anti-slavery sentiment we call on you to resist this great danger, even if you have for that purpose to turn your backs on the party you once had reason to love.

"The undersigned, trained from youth in the strictest school of anti-slavery conviction, are following out the same early opinions when they now write to you. We wish to warn you that the imperialistic republican party of to-day is not the liberty-loving party of that name which set the American negro free forty years. The time is past when you can safely give to it, as heretofore, your implicit support.

"We warn you that the American negro must henceforth think for himself and must cut adrift from every organization which wars on darker races, as such, and begins to talk again of 'the natural supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon.' We fought through a four-years' war to get rid of that doctrine, and enlisted nearly 200,000 black soldiers for the purpose. It is too soon to see such a theory brought up again. It rests with you to make it impossible."

[Colonel Higginson commanded the first regiment of colored troops enlisted in the war of the rebellion. Garrison is the son of the man who, more than any one else, pressed the cause of the emancipation of the American negroes. Bontwell, governor of Massachusetts in 1851 and 1852, and secretary of the treasury during Grant's first term, says now, "I left the Democratic party when it surrendered to slavery. I now leave the Republican party, because it has become the party of injustice and despotism."]

H. G. Adair Press, 85 Fifth Avenue.

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DOCUMENT No. 138.

ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTH ON TRADE EXTENSION

Representative West Virginia Men Declare the Sentiment to be in Favor of Retaining the Philippines.

EX-GOVERNOR MACCORKLE'S ADDRESS.

Since the question has arisen about the retention of the Philippine Islands there have been many outspoken opinions by representative Southerners favoring such a policy. All who have spoken for it have based their arguments on the opportunity for the extension of trade, especially for the trade of the South, which is rapidly developing.

Two notable speeches on the subject have been delivered by Hon. W. A. MacCorkle and Hon. E. W. Wilson, former Governors of West Virginia. Gov. MacCorkle spoke at the Board of Trade Dinner in Newark, N. J., Jan. 18th, 1900. He spoke as "The son of a Southern Soldier conferring with the men of the North as to what is best for the Republic, with naught of unkindness for the North, but only with love and kindness for each." He said in part:

The times are changing, must change. The isolation which is not alone the result of the policy inaugurated by the Fathers, but caused rather by the close local attention demanded by the development of our own country, cannot continue to be the policy most beneficial to our people. There has been heretofore no need to look over the sea into foreign lands for employment for our busy hands. Our rich mines heretofore have waited only for the touch of the pick to pour their golden flood into the lap of him who took for the finding. The rich and bounteous lands of the South and West are no longer waiting for the coming of the husbandman to bless him with their fatness and crown him with their glory of waving grain kissed into ripeness by the soft sun of our blessed land.

Appreciating that the question of greatest importance to-day is the question of Foreign Trade and Foreign Markets, it seems to me that it is

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Der Dollar, welcher dem Farmer, dem Lohnarbeiter und dem Pensionär bezahlt wird, muß für immer dieselbe Kaufkraft besitzen, und ebenso zur Tilgung von Schulden gebraucht werden können, wie der Dollar, der irgend einem Gläubiger der Nation bezahlt wird.

Wm. McKinley.

Deutsche Stimmen und Schreckgespenst des Imperialismus.

Deutsche haben 1896 McKinley als Präsidenten gewählt. Dieselben glauben fest an den Vortheil der Goldwährung; und die gab ihnen die republikanische Partei. Die Deutschen wissen, daß die Goldwährung abgeschafft und eine Silberfreiprägung diesem Lande aufgehalst würde, wenn ein Demokrat zum Präsidenten gewählt würde, was selbstverständlich gleichbedeutend wäre mit der Herrschaft der Demokraten im Congreß. Das wollen die Deutschen nicht. Die Deutschen wissen es, daß sie sich hierzulande wohler befinden, daß sie mehr als im alten Vaterlande verdienen und mehr erübrigen können; sie sind kein Volk, das phantastischen Gebilden nachjagt.

Es wird der Versuch gemacht, mit dem Schreckgespenst des Imperialismus Deutsche in's demokratische Lager zu treiben, indem man sie glauben machen will, derselbe würde eine bedeutende Erhöhung unserer Militärmacht nöthig machen. Da sie vielfach herüber kamen, um der strengen Militärpflicht Deutschlands zu entgehen, so sind sie natürlich nicht für Zustände, die hier ähnliches im Gefolge haben würden. Es war gut, daß diese Frage schon so bald in dieser Campagne auf's Tapet gebracht wurde, denn so haben die Deutschen Zeit, sich darüber zu informiren, wie es sich eigentlich mit unserer Militärmacht, im Vergleich mit der deutschen, verhält.

Das deutsche Reichsheer.

Deutschland hat eine Bevölkerung von mehr als 52 Millionen Seelen. Es hat ein stehendes Heer von 600,000 Mann; so daß also auf je 1000 Einwohner zwölfthalb Soldaten kommen. Die Vereinigten Staaten haben 76 Millionen Bevölkerung, ein stehendes Heer von 65,000 Mann, also noch nicht einen Soldaten auf 1000 Einwohner. Da nun Deutschland fast 11 Soldaten mehr auf's Tausend Einwohner hat, so ist keine Möglichkeit dafür vorhanden, daß der Imperialismus hierzulande eine derartige Wirkung habe.

Die stehenden Heere der Erde.

Folgendes ist eine Zusammenstellung der Hauptländer der Erde, ihrer Bevölkerungszahl, der Stärke ihrer stehenden Heere und der Truppenzahl, die auf jedes Tausend ihrer Bevölkerung kommt:

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U.S. - Pol. & govt - 1887-1901.

(2)

SPEECH

...OF...

Hon. J. B. Foraker,

United States Senator from Ohio,

BEFORE THE

Ohio Republican State Convention,

June 24, 1901.

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#86

THE

UNION OF DEMOCRACY

ADDRESS

BY THE

HON. ALFRED LUCKING

Member of United States House of Representatives
from Michigan

DELIVERED BEFORE THE LEWIS CASS CLUB

Detroit, Dec. 31, 1903

PUBLISHED BY
THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE
20 CENTRAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
1904

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#87

DOCUMENT No. 119

THE PARAMOUNT HALLUCINATION

SENATOR STEWART, OF NEVADA, SCORES BRYAN.

The Veteran Apostle of Silver Repudiates the Silver Candidate.

DISGUSTED WITH "IMPERIALIST" HUMBUG.

BRYAN "WILL NOT BE PRESIDENT."

PUBLISHED BY
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
NEW YORK.

IN EXCHANGE,
MAR 13 1916

#88 X-E713

Karl Schurz an Senator Foraker.

Ein offener Brief über die Philippinen-Frage.

Das nachstehende Schreiben von Karl Schurz an den Redakteur des „New York Herald" erklärt sich selbst:

Geehrter Herr! Wollen Sie einige Bemerkungen behufs Beantwortung der Ausstellungen aufnehmen, welche Senator Foraker im „Herald" vom 2. Juli an meinen im „Herald" vom 29. Juni veröffentlichten Darlegungen geübt hat. Ich werde nur wenige Punkte berühren.

Erstens: Betreffs der Anklage, daß Präsident McKinley den vielgepriesenen Befreiungskrieg in einen Eroberungskrieg und „verbrecherischen Angriff" verwandelt hat, sagt Senator Foraker: „Es war ganz sicher die Pflicht des Präsidenten, sowie der Krieg erklärt war, Dewey nach Manila zu senden, um die spanische Flotte zu zerstören. Nachdem dies geschehen, war es gleicher Weise seine Pflicht, ihn dort zu belassen, da dort der einzige Erdfleck im fernen Osten war, wo wir eine Flotte unterhalten konnten, etc." Dies der Debatte halber zugegeben, behauptet Senator Foraker, daß es auch des Präsidenten „Pflicht" war, die Eroberung des Archipels und die Unterjochung der Bewohner desselben unter die Herrschaft Amerika's zu planen? War es seine „Pflicht", jenen famosen Befehl zur „gütigen Assimilirung" zu ertheilen, in dem er, Wochen bevor die Vollziehung des Friedensvertrages ihm dazu ein gesetzliches Recht gab, die Armee anwies, auf dem ganzen Archipel die Anerkennung der amerikanischen Souveränität zu erzwingen, die damals nicht einmal im technischen Sinne bestand? War es seine „Pflicht", auf diese Weise dem Wesen nach Krieg gegen die Bewohner der Philippinen zu erklären, die nach Freiheit und Unabhängigkeit strebten, und das in so aufreizenden Ausdrücken zu thun, daß General Otis sich verpflichtet fühlte, an Stelle des Befehls des Präsidenten eine von ihm selbst verfaßte Proklamation zu setzen — ein Versuch, der unglücklicher Weise fehlschlug? War es des Präsidenten „Pflicht", derart einen Krieg mit den Philippinen direkt hervorzurufen? Es war nicht nur nicht des Präsidenten „Pflicht", sondern es war ein schnöder und herzloser Schlag einem Volke in's Gesicht, das als unser Verbündeter gegen einen gemeinsamen Feind gehandelt hatte, und das nach Freiheit rang, und es war zu gleicher Zeit eine unverhohlene Gewaltanmaßung, die nur gewissenlose Parteilesperei übersehen oder entschuldigen kann.

Zweitens: Senator Foraker behauptet, die Philippiner seien nicht unsere Verbündeten gewesen, und nach Aussage unserer Befehls-

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ALL ABOUT THAT BALKY THIRD HORSE

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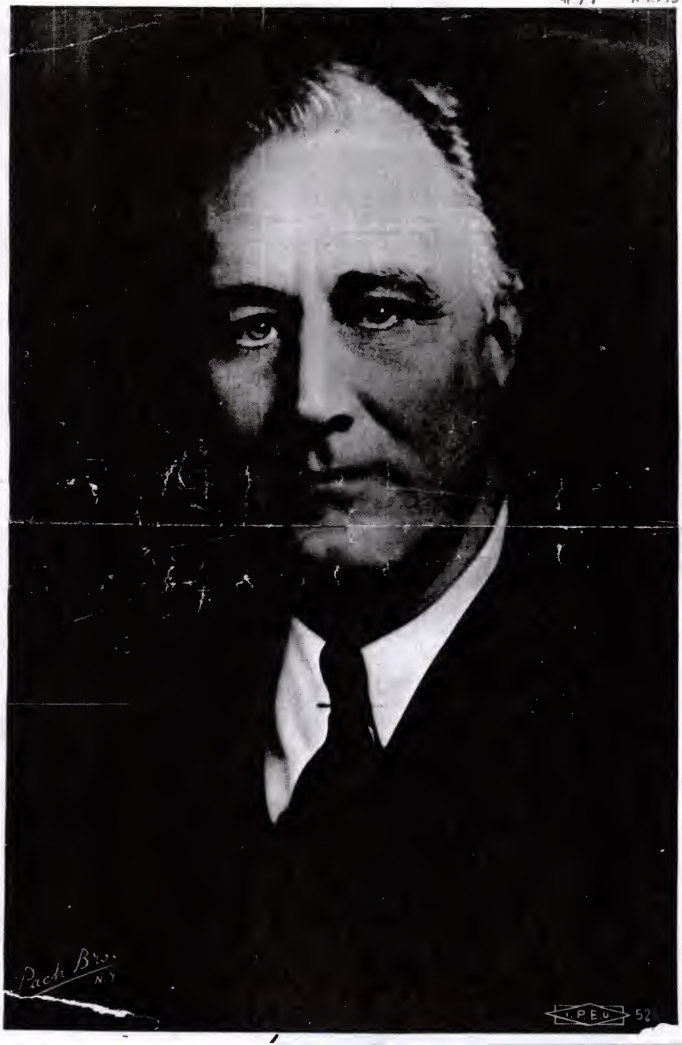

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THE ROOSEVELT MIND ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

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THERE IS A PLAN

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THE TREE GROWER DEBUNKS HIMSELF

or, Decline and fall of the indispensable man

The Tree Grower: "Even as you, George, I cannot tell a lie. I did it . . . I grew a wilderness."

F X-E713 #97

FOR USE NOT BEFORE WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19

"DEAR BOY" LETTERS. No. 6.

My Dear Boy:

So your employer, Mr. Skinner, says that "The Filipinos ought to have their liberty and United States soldiers ought to be in better business than making war on an innocent people and strangling the life out of a new republic."

Since Mr. Skinner has put in a nutshell the substance of Mr. Bryan's speech, I shall dispose of Mr. Bryan and the whole anti-imperialist crew in answering Mr. Skinner. I know that you have but little time to read and shall use the fewest words possible, as I shall endeavor to give you a clear, intelligent view of the situation over in our new possessions.

1. Our soldiers are not strangling the life out of a new republic, for the very good reason that there never was any republic in the Philippines. A republic is a government by the people through their chosen representatives. The people of the Philippines never were consulted about the so-called Filipino Republic. Its head was a tricky young Tagalo named Aguinaldo, who proclaimed himself Dictator and endeavored to make himself so by force of arms. Republics are not governed by a dictator. The form of government which took the place of a constitution in the so-called republic was a lengthy personal decree of Aguinaldo himself. It was not a republic but a despotism which he sought to establish. The people of the Philippine Islands are made up of many different tribes, Negritos, Tagalos, Moros, Visayans, and more than fifty others. These tribes are separate in blood, sympathies, and to a large extent in language. In addition to them there are thousands of Spaniards, Germans, Americans, and people of other nations who are resident there, and whose persons and property are to be protected. In addition to all these are large numbers of Mestizos, people whose mothers were native Filipinos, but whose fathers were Japanese, Chinese, or Spaniards.

There is no probability that one-half or one-third of all these vast numbers of people would consent to be governed by Aguinaldo and the Tagalo tribe which he represents. Many of them would certainly fight against it. The abandonment of the islands by the United States army would mean, not liberty to the people, but war among themselves, resulting in either despotism or anarchy.

2. The United States has never made war upon the Filipinos. We have not even been engaged in war, offensive or defensive, against the Filipinos as a people. The Filipinos number probably ten millions of people and two millions of men capable of bearing arms. If they were united in war against us, the little army which we have there would scarcely be a circumstance in their way. But the majority of the Filipinos are a quiet, docile people, not disposed to fight and not engaged in the insurrection now practically quelled. Aguinaldo had comparatively few supporters outside of his own tribe, the Tagalos, who comprise probably one-tenth of the whole mass of Filipinos. He, in his mad effort for absolute rule, attacked the forces of the United States, and we were compelled to quell the insurrection.

3. The United States troops are in the Philippines for the protection of the people from murder, rapine and misrule, and for the preservation of law, order and property rights. For many years there have been robber bands in the mountains who would from time to time light down upon the villages and rob and murder the people. The Spaniards paid no attention to the interior, but protected only the coast. Last spring one of these bands attacked a Filipino village and, in addition to the robbery and killing, carried away thirty Filipino women to the hills. Two companies of U. S. soldiers pursued them, attacked and dispersed the band, and restored the women to their friends. We are bringing to these islands true liberty, "Liberty protected by law."

4. The possession and control of these islands came to us providentially, unexpectedly and unsought. They are [illegible]

#198 X-E713

With Bryan's Consent

He Advised Ratification of the Peace Treaty which Gave Us the Philippines and All Responsibility for their Good Government

WHETHER the people of the Philippines should continue under the control of the government of the United States must depend upon the action of Congress and could not depend upon that of the President or his administration. To have directed our forces to sail away from the Philippines after the destruction of the Spanish power there would have been not only to leave them in anarchy but to invite a scramble among European nations for their control, or, as President McKinley said in his message, "If we desert them, we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism; we fling them —a golden apple of discord— among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unquestioned; their rich plains and valleys would be the scene of endless strife and bloodshed."

The peace treaty provided for their purchase, and it was ratified by a two-thirds vote of the United

L 710

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#99

LINCOLN LEAFLET No. 1

LINCOLN

AND THE

REPUBLICANISM OF TO-DAY

WHO HAS PERVERTED THE TEACHINGS OF THE GOOD PRESIDENT?

X-E713
.A6
#100
P/C647

SOLDIERS' LETTERS

BEING MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF
A WAR OF CRIMINAL AGGRESSION

PUBLISHED BY THE
ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE
1899

.1-E713
.A6
#101

SOME MORAL RESULTS

— OF —

THE IMPERIAL POLICY

AS SUGGESTED BY

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY

CIRCULATED ON REQUEST OF THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE
OF NEW YORK

U.S. - Hist - War of 1898 - Biog
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#102

CAPTAIN

WALTER MASON DICKINSON

17th INFANTRY, U. S. ARMY

U.S.-Hist.—War of 1898—Biog
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#103

CAPTAIN WALTER MASON DICKINSON

U.S. - Hist. - War of 1898 - Biog
Rodgers, John Isaac

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A104

RECORD OF MILITARY SERVICE OF JOHN I. RODGERS,
COLONEL 5TH U. S. ARTILLERY.

Entered the Military Academy as a Cadet from Pennsylvania, 21st district, July 1st, 1856.

Graduated May 6th, 1861. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, 2nd Artillery, May 6th, 1861; First Lieutenant, May 14th, 1861; Captain June 11th, 1864; Major 1st Artillery, October 2nd, 1883; Lt. Colonel 2nd Artillery, October 25th, 1894; Colonel 5th Artillery, June 1st, 1897; Brigadier General of Volunteers May 4th, 1898.

Served during the War of the Rebellion with the Artillery, commanding a battery at Fort Pickens, and a light battery in Louisiana; participating in Gen. Banks' expeditions and Battles on the Red River Campaigns in 1863-1864, and the siege of Port Hudson. On duty as Instructor of Mathematics at West Point from October 1864 to June 1865. With Regiment in Washington Territory and California from 1865 to 1872; in North and South Carolina till 1877; in railroad riots in Maryland and West Virginia 1877; in Texas (as light Battery) from 1877 to 1881; in Louisiana, Georgia, Maryland and Washington, D. C. till 1883; in Washington Territory 1883 till 1886; in California till 1889.

On detached Service as Inspector of Artillery of the Division of the Pacific and Department of California, on the Staffs of Gen. Miles, Gen. Gibbon, Gen. Ruger and Gen. Forsyth from May 15th, 1889 to June 4th, 1895, at which time he was relieved at his own request. Commanding Fort Schuyler, N. Y. from July 25th, 1895 to Nov. 25th, 1896. On detached Service as Artillery Inspector, Dept. of the East, on the staffs of Major General Ruger and Major General Merritt, from Nov. 28th, 1896 until May 4th 1898, when he was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and ordered to report to the Major General Commanding the Army for assignment to duty on his staff as Chief of Artillery of the Army. In that capacity he was charged with the organization and equipment of a Seige train of 96 guns and mortars for service with the army in the field. At the end of the War he was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service on Nov. 30th 1898, and resumed command of the 5th Artillery on the same date.

While Inspector of Artillery he prepared Range Tables for use of both Field and Seacoast Artillery; also, at the special request of General Schofield, the Method of Instruction for Light Battery Practice; also, as President of Board on the Regulation of Seacoast Artillery Fire, the Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery U. S. Army, all of which were adopted and published by the War Department for the information and government of the Army.

Col. Rodgers served with the Artillery in the field during the War, and was senior officer on duty with the Artillery.

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#105

Album of

American and Spanish War Celebrities

U.S. - Hist. - War of 1898 - Biog.
Hobson, Richmond Pearson
X-E 5714
#106

PRICE, 10 CENTS

HOBSON'S STORY

The Sinking of the Merrimac told by Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson :

NEW YORK:
HADLEY & MATHEWS
156 FIFTH AVENUE
1898

U.S. - Hist. - War of 1898 - Biog. X-E 514 (Shipp) #107

THE WILLIAM E. SHIPP MEMORIAL,

—: AT :—

THE SLATER COLLEGE AND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR COLORED PEOPLE,

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.,

WHERE THE RACE PROBLEM IS BEING SOLVED.

The late Lieut. Wm. E. Shipp, 10th U. S. Cavalry.

—: AN INTERESTING PLAN. :—

AN -:- ARRAY -:- OF -:- ENDORSEMENTS -:- UNPARALELLED.

Probably Could Have Been Secured for no other Enterprise.

READ CAREFULLY. DON'T THROW AWAY.

Lawton, Henry Ware
U.S. - Hist. - War of 1898 - Biog
#108 X-E 714
5 1

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States,

Commandery of the District of Columbia.

Circular No. 30.)
Series of 1899.
Whole No. 228.)

Headquarters, City of Washington,
December 19, 1899.

In Memoriam

Companion

Henry Ware Lawton

Lawton, Henry Ware — Lawton
U.S. - Hist. - War of 1898 - Beng
WAR DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
JAN 11 1900

#109 X-E, 714
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WAR DEPARTMENT,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 21, 1899.

With profound sorrow the Inspector General announces to the Department that Maj. Gen. *Henry W. Lawton*, U. S. Volunteers, colonel, inspector general, was killed in battle at San Mateo, near Manila, Philippine Islands, on December 19, 1899, while leading his command. Of commanding stature and conspicuously uniformed, he became the special target of the enemy's fire, to which he was habitually exposed. Amid circumstances calling for high skill and courage as well as great energy, promptitude, and endurance to insure the military success which had become familiar to him, he was struck in the heart by a bullet at the moment of victory and died almost immediately. As far as a soldier can, even to this last act of devotion, he had in the Spanish war, as in all other wars since his childhood, served his country well and as only a thorough soldier could; and, as he fell, the country has taken his name and fame to heart to cherish.

His military virtues and career deserve to be an example of faithful and devoted service. His family motto is *Droit et loyale*, and his career exemplified its spirit.

General *Lawton* was born March 17, 1843, in Manhattan, Lucas County, Ohio. In youth he spent a year in Missouri and Iowa. At the opening of the civil war he was residing in Fort Wayne, Ind., where, on April 16, 1861, among the earliest there to respond to President Lincoln's call for three months' volunteers, at the age of 18 years, he enlisted and was mustered in as sergeant of Company E, 9th Indiana Volunteers. While in this service he participated in the engagements at Philippi, Laurel Hill, and Carricks Ford, W. Va. He was mustered out at the expiration of the term of service, July 21, 1861, and assisted in organizing Company A, 30th Indiana Volunteers, which was mustered into service on August 20, 1861, with him the 1st lieutenant; and he served in the Department of the Ohio under General Buell, and was promoted captain in front of Corinth, Miss., on May 7, 1862, being then 19 years old. He served

Lawton, Henry Ware
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#1110

The Home Voyage.

A Tribute to

Major General H. W. Lawton, U. S. A.

By James Whitcomb Riley.

U.S. and War of 1898 — Biog.

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#111

THE SILENT ADMIRAL

A Tribute to Sampson by His Chaplain

[From the Boston Transcript, Nov. 27, 1899]

Brockton, Nov. 27—At the request of the local Y. M. C. A., and as the guest of the city, Rear Admiral Sampson spent a few hours here yesterday, participating in a reception and speaking to a large audience in the Brockton Theatre. He was accompanied by Chaplain Hoes, who served on the battleship Iowa during the late war, and the remarks of both officers were listened to with great attention. Admiral Sampson commended the work of the association, and said that the men of the navy missed its help. He spoke generally of the war, and pointed out the necessity of giving the utmost attention to the smallest details in every great undertaking. The results of the war, he said, stand out sharply, but the preparation covers a life time. He closed his remarks by warmly commending the work of Hobson, his brave act and his subsequent efforts.

Chaplain Hoes said in part: I cannot speak of Admiral Sampson in his presence as I could and would if he were not here. On this account, and only on this account, I am sorry he is with you today. But I cannot remain wholly silent as certain recollections crowd upon me, illustrating the character and conduct of him whom the governor of New Jersey the other day characterized as the silent admiral. As he has invariably declined to say anything in behalf of himself, it is but just that those who know and admire and love him should speak words of truth and justice respecting him. Of the completeness and brilliancy of his professional career others are far better qualified to speak than myself. But of his traits as a man and a Christian I know full well whereof I speak. No words can describe the respect and admiration in which he was always held during the war and the events which led up to it, whether as captain of the battleship Iowa, to which I was attached, or later as commander-in-chief of the most powerful fleet that was ever assembled at one time in one place under the American flag.

From the first day of the war until the annihilation of Cervera's fleet a feeling of absolute confidence pervaded the ships of the squadron, which was wholly based upon the high estimate which was placed by both officers and men upon the technical ability and unquestioned professional qualities of its commander-in-chief. I doubt whether any soldier or sailor ever commanded a higher degree of respect from his subordinates, or ever combined in himself more of the various qualifications for exalted leadership than Admiral Sampson.

The commanding officers of his squadron gave fitting emphasis to this fact the other day at Trenton, when the State of New Jersey honored itself by presenting a sword to the admiral, by joining with one voice in cheering to the echo their honored chief.

Did time permit, I might illustrate in scores of ways the character of the man. I shall never forget, for example, the day when, wholly unexpected by himself and unknown to his subordinate officers a despatch came to the Iowa on the eve of the war, detaching him from his ship and placing him in command of the North Atlantic squadron. We were all deeply grieved to part with him as our immediate commanding officer, but rejoiced at the unsought but well-deserved honor which

U. S. - Hist. - War of 1898 - Bios.

BANQUET TO
Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis.

#112
X-E 714
5 1

Lafayette Post
No. 140, G. A. R.

DELMONICO'S
September 27, 1900.

U. S. - Hist. - War of 1898 - Barg
Philip, John Woodward

#113

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P.O.Box 3036.

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New York, December 1st, 1900.

Roswell Randall Hoes, Esq.,

U.S.S. "Kearsarge",

Hampton Roads, Va.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Morgan has received your letter of the 28th ult. and at his request I enclose herewith the copies of circulars asked for.

Yours truly,

C. W. King

Secretary.

#114
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"Admiral Philip"

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U.S. - Hist. - Navy of 1898 - Biog
Phil, P. Jean
Woodward

NEW YORK CITY, November 7, 1900.

REAR ADMIRAL PHILIP died June 30, 1900, after forty years of devoted service to his country. His family are left ~~practically destitute~~—his widow's pension is only $30.00 a month. No naval officer of rank can lay up money; he must pay out of his own pocket for all social and official entertainments while on foreign stations. When "Jack Philip" at Santiago assembled his battle-stained crew, and inviting them to join with him in a silent act of thanksgiving—declaring his faith in Almighty God, he performed an act which made every right-minded American his admirer and friend. "Don't cheer, boys, the poor fellows are dying," was the humane order given in the hour of victory to his shipmates.

Through the efforts of Admiral Philip a building is being erected near the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the protection and comfort of Naval Sailors when on liberty—the money for which has already been provided, but no maintenance fund.

It is proposed to raise a fund to be known as the "Admiral Philip Memorial Fund," of $100,000, to be used for the benefit of his widow during her life, and afterwards for the maintenance of the Sailors' Home referred to above.

We respectfully invite you to make as large a contribution to this Fund as you may think the object worthy of, which may be sent direct to the Treasurers—J. P. MORGAN & Co., New York, or subscriptions payable at a future date to W. O. HOLWAY, Secretary, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York.

LYMAN ABBOTT.
WILLIAM H. BALDWIN.
Rear Admiral A. S. BARKER.
Naval Constructor F. T. BOWLES.
ANDREW CARNEGIE.
BIRD S. COLER.
R. M. COLGATE.
Captain D. DELEHANTY.
CLEVELAND H. DODGE.
FRANK A. FERRIS.
R. W. GILDER.
RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER.
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B. F. TRACY.
JOHN W. VROOMAN.
Dr. LUCIEN C. WARNER.
ALFRED T. WHITE.
S. V. WHITE.
STEWART L. WOODFORD.

in Stratford Circum.
Stances.
(Correction in new circular)

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THE LATE ADMIRAL PHILIP.

Text of the Address Delivered at His Funeral by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith.

THE GREAT SIDES OF HIS LIFE.

A Hero, a Friend, a Christian Warrior and Worker and a Model American Citizen.

The papers, including the Eagle, synoptically reported the events of the funeral of the late Rear Admiral Philip on July 2. The mere outline of the incidents and occurrences extended the account of the melancholy occasion beyond the limits ordinarily marking memorial tributes. For that reason more than an indication of the address delivered could not be given. But there was that in the address which made it notable for interest, simplicity, propriety, feeling, comfort and uplift. Because of that the Eagle has secured the text of it and presents it hereunder to-day. It was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, West Fifty-seventh street, Manhattan. He was an intimate friend of the late Admiral, his household and his kindred, and in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. MacDonald of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, the pastor of the Admiral, conducted the religious services. The address of the Rev. Dr. Smith was as follows:

"Fortunate and happy the nation whose heroes hold up before the people character and life which will bear the most searching tests. The youth in any land must ever retain the impress of influences either for good or evil which emanate from conspicuous leaders. Hero worship lives to-day as it has always lived, and when the ideals of young manhood find seeming embodiment in the life of some of the nation's heroes, the silent influence of such a man becomes a constraining, mighty power to shape and fashion character. Napoleon, selfish, with insatiate greed and lust for power, debased for a century the ideals of France. Wellington, in his devotion to duty, his silent heroism, his noble character as a man, uplifted immeasurably the very life of England.

"This thought is the key of all that I want to say to-day of the strong, noble man whom God has taken. His life and character have been and will ever be contributing forces to lift men's ideals of living to a higher plane. Framed as his life is in the splendor of heroic achievements, it constitutes a picture of truest living which will have incalculable power over the hearts of the young manhood of this land; the most powerful uplifting influence that can touch a nation's life is noble and Godlike character exemplified in its heroes and leaders.

"I need hardly speak to this company of Admiral Philip as an officer. You knew him far better than I. Suffice to say there is no stain upon his record. It is one long history of duty nobly and fearlessly done. Skill and faithfulness in every branch of the service were characteristic of his work. As a navigator he was unsurpassed; as a disciplinarian men loved him and trusted him implicitly. One of your battleships, named the hoodoo of the Navy, be, by his skill, his knowledge of smallest details, his splendid ever drive him to it. He was one of what Carlyle calls the world's great silent men, men who silently think, silently write, silently meet their burdens, not claiming place or power or honor. 'These,' cries Carlyle, 'are the salt of the earth. Silence,' he adds, 'the great empire of silence. This alone is great. All else is small.'

"There is another side to his life which you men knew so well, which I have just hinted at. That was his genial friendship and readiness to help. His sympathies were keen and broad. The waif on the street drew out a kindly word, any suffering one an effort to help. His life seemed like the life of one whose great desire was to efface self and live for others. I find in these verses which you will let me read, the very spirit of the life of our friend:

"There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the place of their self-content;
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran;
But let me live by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

"I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife.
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears,
Both parts of an infinite plan,
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

"Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by;
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish, and so am I,
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

"Will you let me speak finally of Admiral Philip as a man of God and a hero of faith? In 1885, when 45 years of age, this man in the City of San Francisco publicly confesses Jesus Christ as Lord by uniting with the Plymouth Church, of which Dr. Noble was pastor. For years before he had been a Christian man. It has been my privilege to have in my possession for a day or two the Admiral's Bible. I have never seen one more marked and thumbed than this. The chapters most marked are the fourteenth of John and the eighth of Romans. In the former chapter every verse except three is marked. It was his custom to note the dates on the margin when he began either the Old or New Testament in his readings by course. I find twelve dates noted when he began to read the Old Testament and thirty-four dates when he began to read the New. Many, many times he must have read the Bible from its beginning to its end. I find here the secret of his gentleness and power. A number of quotations are pasted carefully in his Bible. On the first page of the New Testament is pasted this card:

"Put any burden upon me, only sustain me,
Send me anywhere, only go with me.
Sever any tie, but this tie which binds me to
Thy service and Thy heart.

"And upon the flyleaf at the beginning of the Bible I find these lines heavily marked, with the words 'at sea' written under them in his own hand:

"Saviour o'er life's troubled deep guide my helpless bark,
Though the billows round me sweep, though the night be dark,
Thou canst still the wildest sea, and Thy sleepless eye
Can discern the course for me and where dangerous lie.
May I hear Thy voice of cheer when the tempests rave,
May I see Thy form appear walking on the wave,
May I feel that I'm secure, wherever I roam,
Hopeful, always, joyful, sure that I shall reach my home!

"The verses most heavily underscored in his Bible is the word of Jesus: 'Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men him will I confess before my Father which is in heaven.'

"Though all public speech and public appearances were distasteful and a cross to Admiral Philip, he nevertheless held himself ready to take up such a cross if he felt he could advance his Master's kingdom. Hence again and again he stood on church and Young Men's Christian Association platforms [illegible] to His name' as he loved to call

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#116

THE LATE ADMIRAL PHILIP.

Text of the Address Delivered at His Funeral by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith.

THE GREAT SIDES OF HIS LIFE.

A Hero, a Friend, a Christian Warrior and Worker and a Model American Citizen.

The papers, including the Eagle, synoptically reported the events of the funeral of the late Rear Admiral Philip on July 2. The mere outline of the incidents and occurrences extended the account of the melancholy occasion beyond the limits ordinarily marking memorial tributes. For that reason more than an indication of the address delivered could not be given. But there was that in the address which made it notable for interest, simplicity, propriety, feeling, comfort and uplift. Because of that the Eagle has secured the text of it and presents it hereunder to-day. It was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, West Fifty-seventh street, Manhattan. He was an intimate friend of the late Admiral, his household and his kindred, and in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. MacDonald of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, the pastor of the Admiral, conducted the religious services. The address of the Rev. Dr. Smith was as follows:

"Fortunate and happy the nation whose heroes hold up before the people character and life which will bear the most searching tests. The youth in any land must ever retain the impress of influences either for good or evil which emanate from conspicuous leaders. Hero worship lives to-day as it has always lived, and when the ideals of young manhood find seeming embodiment in the life of some of the nation's heroes, the silent influence of such a man becomes a constraining, mighty power to shape and fashion character. Napoleon, selfish, with insatiate greed and lust for power, debased for a century the ideals of France. Wellington, in his devotion to duty, his silent heroism, his noble character as a man, uplifted immeasurably the very life of England.

"This thought is the key of all that I want to say to-day of the strong, noble man whom God has taken. His life and character have been and will ever be contributing forces to lift men's ideals of living to a higher plane. Framed as his life is in the splendor of heroic achievements, it constitutes a picture of truest living which will have incalculable power over the hearts of the young manhood of this land; the most powerful uplifting influence that can touch a nation's life is noble and Godlike character exemplified in its heroes and leaders.

"I need hardly speak to this company of Admiral Philip as an officer. You knew him far better than I. Suffice to say there is no stain upon his record. It is one long history of duty nobly and fearlessly done. Skill and faithfulness in every branch of the service were characteristic of his work. As a navigator he was unsurpassed; as a disciplinarian men loved him and trusted him implicitly. One of your battleships, named the hoodoo of the Navy, he, by his skill, his knowledge of smallest details, his splendid ever drive him to it. He was one of what Carlyle calls the world's great silent men, men who silently think, silently write, silently meet their burdens, not claiming place or power or honor. 'These,' cries Carlyle, 'are the salt of the earth. Silence,' he adds, 'the great empire of silence. This alone is great. All else is small.'

"There is another side to his life which you men knew so well, which I have just hinted at. That was his genial friendship and readiness to help. His sympathies were keen and broad. The waif on the street drew out a kindly word, any suffering one an effort to help. His life seemed like the life of one whose great desire was to efface self and live for others. I find in these verses which you will let me read, the very spirit of the life of our friend:

"There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the place of their self-content;
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never run;
But let me live by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

"I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife.
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears,
Both parts of an infinite plan,
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

"Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by;
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish, and so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

"Will you let me speak finally of Admiral Philip as a man of God and a hero of faith? In 1885, when 45 years of age, this man in the City of San Francisco publicly confesses Jesus Christ as Lord by uniting with the Plymouth Church, of which Dr. Noble was pastor. For years before he had been a Christian man. It has been my privilege to have in my possession for a day or two the Admiral's Bible. I have never seen one more marked and thumbed than this. The chapters most marked are the fourteenth of John and the eighth of Romans. In the former chapter every verse except three is marked. It was his custom to note the dates on the margin when he began either the Old or New Testament in his readings by course. I find twelve dates noted when he began to read the Old Testament and thirty-four dates when he began to read the New. Many, many times he must have read the Bible from its beginning to its end. I find here the secret of his gentleness and power. A number of quotations are pasted carefully in his Bible. On the first page of the New Testament is pasted this card:

"Put any burden upon me, only sustain me,
Send me anywhere, only go with me,
Sever any tie, but this tie which binds me to
Thy service and Thy heart.

"And upon the flyleaf at the beginning of the Bible I find these lines heavily marked, with the words 'at sea' written under them in his own hand:

"Saviour o'er life's troubled deep guide my helpless bark,
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U.S. - Hist. - War of 1898 - Biog. Ray, Patrick Henry.

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#117

Military Record of Major, P. H. Ray, 8th U. S. Infantry, From 1861 to 1901.

FORT SNELLING PRINT.

U.S. - Hist - Naval 1898 - Biog X-E 114
#118

Personal and Military Record

... OF ...

HIRAM EVERETT MITCHELL

OF PORTLAND, OREGON

Late Assistant Quartermaster, with the Rank of Captain
in the U. S. Volunteer Army

*TESTIMONIALS AS TO HIS PERSONAL
AND MILITARY RECORD*

U.S.—Hist.—War of 1898—Berg. X-E 714 Sampson 5
#1119

SPECIAL ORDER } NAVY DEPARTMENT,
No. 23. } WASHINGTON, *May 8, 1902.*

The Department with deep regret announces to the service the death of Rear Admiral WILLIAM T. SAMPSON, which occurred at his residence, 1613 New Hampshire avenue, in Washington, in the District of Columbia, on May 6, 1902.

Rear Admiral SAMPSON was born at Palmyra, Wayne County, New York, February 9, 1840. Appointed to the Naval Academy from the Twenty-fifth Congressional district of his native State, he entered the service September 24, 1857, as an acting midshipman, and graduated first in his class on June 1, 1861. From that time he served with fidelity and gallantry in the civil war until its end. In the thirty-three years which followed, happily years of peace, he devoted to the country without sparing a brilliant intellect, cultivated by learning, directed by industry, and inspired by patriotism. As teacher, administrator, organizer, and commander at sea and on shore, he so conducted himself in these years that by the common consent of his professional brethren he won a place in the front rank of those by whose efforts our naval establishment was adapted to modern conditions and made fit and instantly ready for the work for which it was designed. These years of patient, unremitting toil, almost unnoticed as they passed, found their reward when the time of trial came, and are a sure foundation of his enduring fame. By the universal voice of his associates he was marked as one of those upon whom the responsibilities of high command might rest safely. That command became his in the war with Spain. The part which he played there is now in the keeping of history. After the close of that war the late Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, President McKinley, in a letter to Rear Admiral SAMPSON said:

> Let me assure you that I have the highest appreciation of your service as Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Naval Forces during the Spanish War, in blockading Cuba, cooperating with the Army, directing the movements of the great number of vessels under your orders, and at last, after the most effective preparation, consummating, with the gallant officers and men under your command, the destruction of the Spanish fleet.

The service needs not to be reminded of those personal qualities which won the respect and affection of his companions in arms, from whose lips come abundant testimony at this hour.

This record of life-long devotion to duty, with its fruitage of splendid achievement, renders his name illustrious in the annals of the Navy, and places it high on the roll of those who have deserved well of the Republic.

As a mark of respect to his memory, flags of the navy yards and stations and vessels in commission will be displayed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and thirteen minute guns will be fired at noon from the navy yards and stations on the day after the receipt of this order.

WILLIAM H. MOODY,
Secretary.

U.S. - Hist. - War of 1898 - Bio'g

REAR-ADMIRAL CLARK

FROM

"Mobile Bay" to "Santiago"

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OF THE

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UNDER

Commodore Dewey

AND THE

Spanish Squadron

UNDER

Admiral Montejo.

MAY 1ST, 1898.

55TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { REPORT No. 1309.

X-E 714
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#123

SWORD OF HONOR TO COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY.

MAY 12, 1898.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BOUTELLE, of Maine, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. R. 163.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, having had under consideration Senate resolution (S. R. 163) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to present a sword of honor to Commodore George Dewey, and to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating the battle of Manila Bay, and to distribute such medals to the officers and men of the ships of the Asiatic Squadron of the United States, report the same without amendment, and recommend that it do pass.

55TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. | SENATE. | DOCUMENT No. 260.

#124

X-E 714
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ACTING REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RECOMMENDING

THAT THE THANKS OF CONGRESS BE GIVEN ACTING REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, FOR HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN CONFLICT WITH THE ENEMY, AND TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN UNDER HIS COMMAND FOR THEIR GALLANTRY IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S FLEET AND THE CAPTURE OF THE ENEMY'S FORTIFICATIONS IN THE BAY OF MANILA MAY 1, 1898.

MAY 9, 1898.—Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the Congress of the United States:

On the 24th of April I directed the Secretary of the Navy to telegraph orders to Commodore George Dewey, of the United States Navy, commanding the Asiatic squadron, then lying in the port of Hongkong, to proceed forthwith to the Philippine Islands, there to commence operations and engage the assembled Spanish fleet.

Promptly obeying that order, the United States squadron, consisting of the flagship *Olympia*, *Baltimore*, *Raleigh*, *Boston*, *Concord*, and *Petrel*, with the revenue-cutter *McCulloch* as an auxiliary dispatch boat, entered the harbor of Manila at daybreak on the 1st of May and immediately engaged the entire Spanish fleet of eleven ships, which were under the protection of the fire of the land forts. After a stubborn fight, in which the enemy suffered great loss, these vessels were destroyed or completely disabled and the water battery at Cavite silenced. Of our brave officers and men not one was lost and only eight injured, and those slightly. All of our ships escaped any serious damage.

By the 4th of May Commodore Dewey had taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, destroying the fortifications there and at the entrance of the bay and paroling their garrisons. The waters of the bay are under his complete control. He has established hospitals within the American lines, where 250 of the Spanish sick and wounded are assisted and protected.

The magnitude of this victory can hardly be measured by the ordinary standards of naval warfare. Outweighing any material advantage is the moral effect of this initial success. At this unsurpassed

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#125

Breakfast
given to
Admiral Dewey,
September thirtieth, 1899.
at half after eleven o'clock.

The Claremont.

Admit

112

#125

Dewey

X-E 714
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.D51 Z9

#126

The Mayor of the City of New York
requests the honor of your presence
at the
Breakfast
given to
Admiral Dewey,
Saturday morning, September thirtieth, 1899,
at half-after eleven o'clock.

The Claremont.

R.S.V.P.

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COMMITTEES.

RECEPTION OF ADMIRAL DEWEY

...BY THE...

CITY OF NEW YORK.

1899.